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The Second Century

At 100 years of age, the International Herald Tribune is no amiable survivor, no oddball wonder of adaptability. On October 4, 1987, a century after its founding, it is a plainly unique newspaper with singular strengths, looking and reading and even feeling like no other.

JOHN VINO CUR

Jobs Rate Improves In U.S.

Unemployment Sinks to 5.9%, Lowest in 8 Years

By John M. Berry Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The U.S. civilian unemployment rate fell to 5.9 percent in September, the first time this decade the rate has been below 6 percent, the Labor Department reported Friday.



BUSH TOUR REACHES BELGIUM — Vice President George Bush was greeted on his arrival Friday in Brussels by Prime Minister Wilfried Martens. Mr. Bush had spent four days in Poland and also visited West European leaders in Italy, France and Britain. He will return to the United States on Saturday. Page 7.

Gorbachev Calls for Food Rise

Price Increase Is Necessary to Boost Economy

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev says the Soviet Union must enact major food price increases to improve its economy, but he has promised to use the fruits of reform to improve social services.

Price increases would be significant because overall price stability and low costs for basics are considered a tenet of Communist ideology and of the Soviet social contract. Bread costs the equivalent of about 30 cents a loaf in the Soviet Union. The price has changed little in more than 30 years. Mr. Gorbachev said that the average annual per capita consumption of meat, 38.5 pounds (17.4 kilograms), was about the same as a pair of women's boots — 120 to 130 rubles (\$180 to \$200).

Managua's La Prensa Lambastes Sandinists

By Stephen Kinzer New York Times Service MANAGUA — An opposition newspaper La Prensa returned to the streets of Nicaragua 451 days after it was shut by the Sandinist government, editorials indicated that the paper would resume its vigorously anti-Sandinist line.

Pablo Antonio Cuadra, a prominent poet and member of the editorial board of La Prensa, wrote that the paper had a vital role. "Our journalistic responsibility is to oppose the Sandinist Front," he said in a column.

After Quake, L.A. Waits for the Big One

By Walter Sullivan New York Times Service NEW YORK — Although the earthquake in Los Angeles on Thursday was a small forerunner of the big one that experts expect there, it apparently had little or no bearing on when that larger quake might take place.

cisco, and another of comparable magnitude in 1857 at Tejon Pass, 60 miles northwest of Los Angeles. In recent decades, movement along the San Andreas Fault near Los Angeles has been stalled, and bulging of the terrain in that area, near Palmdale, has caused concern that a large earthquake may occur within the next 30 years.

Kiosk U.S. Says Pilot Hit by Soviet Light Beam

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Soviet naval vessel operating near the target zone of a Soviet missile test off Hawaii this week aimed a bright light, possibly a laser, at a U.S. intelligence aircraft, temporarily "disturbing" the eyesight of the co-pilot, the Pentagon said Friday.

Study Finds AIDS Virus Can Be Hidden for Year

By Michael Specter Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The AIDS virus can remain undetected within the human body for more than a year, far longer than most experts had thought possible, according to a new study.

Higher Growth Seen

Economists said that the unexpectedly strong growth in U.S. manufacturing employment rose by 55,000 last month, with large gains in the steel and machinery industries. Since June, the economy has produced 165,000 factory jobs, raising the manufacturing employment level to its highest point since August 1985.



Workers in Whittier, a Los Angeles suburb, cleaning up after Thursday's earthquake shattered a store window. The town was the area hardest hit by the quake, which left 6 persons dead and more than 100 injured in the metropolitan area. Officials said Friday that power had been restored, traffic was flowing, and looting was not serious.

Protests In Tibet Kill At Least 6

By Daniel Southerland Washington Post Service BEIJING — At least six persons were killed as Tibetan demonstrators, some firing guns, set fire to a Chinese police station and several police cars Thursday in Lhasa, the Tibetan capital, the official Xinhuu news agency and foreign tourists said Friday.

Most Women in Survey Bemoan Love Life

By James Barron New York Times Service NEW YORK — A sampling of women's attitudes on their relationships with men by an author of best-selling books on sexuality has found that 84 percent of women queried were "not satisfied emotionally" with their marriages or romantic involvements.

General News and Sports

The U.S. Supreme Court suffers another setback. Page 4. Sports: India won both singles matches against Australia in the Davis Cup semifinals. Page 17. The National Football League is set to play "replacement" games. Page 17. Business/Finance: Ford Motor Co. and Hertz managers agreed to buy the car rental firm. Page 11. TSB, a British financial group, is to pay \$777 million for Hill Samuel. Page 11. IHT at 100: Part II of a centennial special. Pages 1-13V. Dow close: UP 1.75. The dollar in New York: DM 1.64, Yen 144.35, Sfr 1.465, Lira 1.69, Ptas 163.5.

Descartes's Rational France Takes Back Seat in Discussion of Modern-Day Problems

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
PARIS — It is perhaps by definition a season of uncertainty when the 100 most famous clairvoyants and soothsayers of France gather in an expensive Paris hotel for a congress...

There is a genuine uncertainty about who will win — not everyone believes the palm readers — and the business community is not heartened by the lead in the opinion polls taken by President François Mitterrand, a Socialist...

between 1981 and 1986, when both president and prime minister were from his party; a Chirac partisan, by contrast, was tempted to liken France to an airplane that had been pulled out of a nose dive thanks to the right's parliamentary victory in March 1986...

The French seem to me worried, disoriented, disenchanted. The only politician who has embraced the "decline" theme with unalloyed enthusiasm is Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the far-right National Front...

official, "but at the same time our views and their views on the so many issues — defense, ecology, the analysis of the Soviet Union — are so diametrically opposed. We sit here on the balcony as it were, watching things happening there and we have so little control over them..."

'The climate at the moment is one of sinistrose. The French seem worried, disoriented, disenchanted.'

— Raymond Barre

Assembly Boycotted By Le Pen

PARIS — The extreme-right National Front of Jean-Marie Le Pen, complaining of a slander campaign over his remarks about the Nazi gas chambers, boycotted the opening ceremony of the French parliament Friday...



Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, the comp leader in Fiji, inspected troops near the capital, Suva, on Friday.

Judges in Fiji Reject Colonel, Back the Queen

SUVA, Fiji — Fiji's judges refused on Friday to recognize the coup leader, Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, as head of state and proclaimed continuing loyalty to Queen Elizabeth II of Britain...

Reagan-Senate Arms Showdown Looms

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Senate headed for a major confrontation with President Ronald Reagan over arms control Friday after it voted for compliance with weapons limits under the unratified SALT-2 treaty...

which has approved these and other arms constraints, including a proposed ban on nuclear testing that was rejected by the Senate...

fade away with a veto," warned the Senate Armed Services Committee chairman, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia...

constitution were "missing in action, unreported casualties" of U.S. involvement in the Gulf war...

Iraq, Iran Hit Ships in Gulf Attacks

MANAMA, Bahrain — Iraqi planes fired Exocet missiles at an Iranian-chartered tanker Friday, setting it ablaze in the northern Gulf. Earlier, an Iranian warship attacked an Indian tanker loaded with a highly explosive cargo...

WORLD BRIEFS

Morocco's Candidacy Rejected by EC

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — The European Community has formally rejected Morocco's bid to join on the ground that membership is only for European nations, Danish government officials said Friday...

Doubt Cast on Single Kim Candidacy

SEOUL (AP) — Six lawmakers of South Korea's main opposition party said Friday they doubted that their Renovation Democratic Party could agree on a single candidate and avoid a split in coming presidential elections...

5 Are Killed in Attacks Near Amritsar

AMRITSAR, India (Reuters) — Attackers identified as Sikh militants killed three policemen and two civilians Friday near this Sikh holy city, the police said...



Edvard Shevardnadze, left, with the foreign minister of Argentina, Dante Caputo, in Buenos Aires on Friday.

Shevardnadze Meets With Alfonsin

BUENOS AIRES (Combined Dispatches) — Foreign Minister Edvard A. Shevardnadze, on a six-day, three-nation tour of South America, met with President Raúl Alfonsin on Thursday and Friday to discuss peace prospects in Central America and Argentina's \$54-billion foreign debt...

France's Greenpeace Fine: \$8 Million

LONDON (AFP) — A tribunal in Geneva ordered France on Friday to pay \$8.1 million in damages for the sinking in July 1985 of the Rainbow Warrior, flagship of the Greenpeace environmentalist group...

For the Record

The Soviet Union on Friday accused the United States of holding a former Soviet diplomat and his family against their will and denounced Washington for what it called a flagrant violation of basic human rights...

TRAVEL UPDATE

Ban on Airline Smoking Gains in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Appropriations Committee has approved and sent to the full Senate a measure banning smoking on most domestic airline flights. The House has already approved a similar measure...

NATO Sets Turkey Exercises

ANKARA — NATO will stage combined military exercises, including amphibious landings, in western Turkey next week near the Bosphorus, military sources said Thursday...

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Italy's Parliament To Debate Issue of Teaching Religion

ROME — Parliamentary leaders, following Communist allegations in Italian government affairs, have agreed to a debate on the issue of teaching Catholicism in state schools...

Wave Drowns 21 in Pakistan

KARACHI, Pakistan — A tidal wave drowned at least 21 Pakistani students who were picnicking Friday on Gadani beach, 30 miles (48 kilometers) west of Karachi, the police said...

Lightning Kills 6 in Nigeria

LAGOS — Lightning killed six people attending a burial ceremony in the central Nigerian town of Vandeikya...

DEATH NOTICE

Sylvia SAX
Nix Bauer, beloved wife of the late Victor A. Sax, passed away in New York on September 9th, 1987. The burial took place in Zurich, on October 1st 1987.

Omega - Official Time-keeper of the Olympic Games. Calgary and Seoul 1988



One of a series of messages from leading companies of the world appearing during the IHT's anniversary year.

From one global enterprise to another, our senior by 38 years, our warmest congratulations. When James Gordon Bennet Jr. founded the newspaper now known as the International Herald Tribune in Paris in 1887, Nomura was a tiny establishment in Osaka and Tokushichi Nomura, founder of The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. in 1925, was a 9-year old boy. But, like Bennet, he had the seeds of greatness in him.

The two men's visions, in their separate fields, were both global in scope. It was not until after their deaths that the fruits of their efforts fully blossomed, actually both in the same period, the 1980s. While the IHT was opening printing sites around the world—in Hong Kong in 1980, Singapore in 1982 and Miami in 1986, Nomura was also busy using modern communications technology to establish its expertise in the circulation of capital on a global basis. Some key events: following the opening of a representative office in Paris in 1972, Nomura France began operations eight years later; Nomura International Limited (NIL) began business in London in 1981 seventeen years after the opening of a representative office; established in 1969, Nomura Securities International (NSI) became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1981; and NIL became a member of The Stock Exchange, London in 1986. Today, Nomura operates 34 offices in 20 countries covering all the world's major financial centres.

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Peeking Into Future: A Communications Speedup

By James Gleick
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A small prototype device has shown that communications lines made from the new generation of superconductors can transmit data at speeds up to 100 times faster than today's state-of-the-art optical fiber networks, according to scientists.

Very short electrical pulses, measured in trillionths of a second, passed through the device without any detectable distortion, an impossibility with conventional methods.

The report, made public Thursday, raises the prospect of extremely high-speed communication of electronic information: computer data, telephone conversations or television pictures.

A single superconducting transmission line could carry one trillion bits a second, the scientists said. This would be enough to support 15 million simultaneous telephone conversations or, alternatively, to send the complete contents of the Library of Congress in two minutes.

The device was made at Cornell University and tested at the Ultrafast Science Center of the University of Rochester by a team using lasers to measure the very short pulses, slicing time into extremely fine slivers.

"It's a very exciting step forward, despite a little doubt about it," said Alexis P. Malozemoff of the International Business Machines Corp.'s research laboratory in

Yorktown Heights, New York, commenting on the Rochester findings. "It's the key to communication within computers and to more distant points."

The new superconducting materials, which have set off a whirlwind of research in the last eight months, still require cooling with liquid nitrogen to several hundred degrees below zero. Such temperatures are practical for many new applications, but the most widespread uses, including communications networks spanning miles or hundreds of miles, would require further improvements in the cutoff temperature of superconductivity.

In announcing their results, the scientists stressed that they were not predicting the demise of optical fibers, which are only now taking firm hold in the networks of long-distance telephone communication. Optical fibers, which are thin, flexible tubes that transmit data in the form of pulses of light, carry far more information than conventional wires, using pulses of electricity.

Nevertheless, Gerard Mourou, director of the Ultrafast Science Center, said a system using superconductors to transmit electrical pulses could be not only faster but also ultimately simpler. The limiting problem with optical fibers is not the fibers themselves but the need to translate a signal from electricity to light and then back to electricity at the far end.

"You have to go from the optical domain and make an electrical rep-

lica," Mr. Mourou said. "These operations are very slow."

By virtue of their ability to carry electricity without the slightest loss of energy, superconductors could create large savings in the generation and transmission of electricity. Because they also support enormous magnetic fields, they raise the possibility of new applications in transportation and energy storage.

The latest findings open up another area: the transmission of data. High-speed communication depends on the breaking of information into digital form, strings of on and off pulses. The shorter such pulses are, the more information can be sent.

In ordinary wires, short pulses of electricity have a tendency to smear out and dissipate. "Instead of an army maintaining its ranks through a long walk, it's a bunch of drunks that got lost along the way," as Mr. Malozemoff put it.

Superconductors do much bet-

ter. New research at IBM, using infrared radiation to study the energetic properties of single crystals of superconductor, suggests that the Rochester group has not yet approached the limit of the materials. They should be able to propagate pulses considerably shorter than those measured so far, according to the IBM scientists.

Apart from the implications for data transmission, the prototype device also represents an advance in scientists' ability to engineer working versions of the new superconductors — temperamental ceramics that have proved easy to make but difficult to shape into useful forms.

The team at Cornell vaporized the material and deposited a thin film on a relatively inexpensive base of another substance, zirconium oxide. Then they etched a circuit pattern about a third of an inch long using lithographic techniques

that are standard in the computer industry.

"This demonstrates that, perhaps on a shorter term than some people expected, we can talk about real applications in thin films," said Robert Buhrman, head of the Cornell group.

As IBM physicists first found last spring, thin films of the new superconductor can carry large currents, as much as 1,000 times larger than have been achieved in the first wires. Why wires should be more troublesome remains unclear.

For some purposes, thin films can form substitutes for wires, such as flexible current-carrying tapes. To turn the laboratory process into larger-scale uses will not be easy, however.

"To coat miles of tape for a communications cable requires a scaling up, which I'm sure there'll be problems in doing," Mr. Buhrman said. "but I think it looks very promising."



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Reshaping of Agency Signals an End To Vast Water Projects in U.S. West

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation, which for 85 years has built the dams and other water projects that spurred the development of the American West, is radically changing its mission.

Instead of constructing big water and power projects, the agency announced Thursday, it will concentrate on managing existing projects, conserving water, ensuring water quality and protecting the environment.

The bureau will be completely reorganized, and its 8,000-member staff will be cut by as much as 50 percent over the next decade. Both the staff reduction and a move of its headquarters from Washington to Denver will begin early next year.

and pesticides from irrigation projects.

Representative George Miller, a California Democrat who is chairman of the House Interior Committee's Water and Power Resources Subcommittee, said that Thursday's action was no more than a recognition by the bureau "that its glory days of pouring concrete are over."

"I continue to be troubled by the massive subsidies to rich farms at taxpayer expense," he said, referring to the bureau's subsidized water programs.

memory was clouded when he gave sworn testimony last year to a House subcommittee and a grand jury. The trial is to begin Oct. 19.

The panels were investigating reported violations of federal ethics law by the former deputy White House chief of staff, Mr. Deaver is charged with lying when he said he could not recall contacting former Reagan administration colleagues on behalf of lobbying clients.

In large measure, the reorganization is a recognition of political and economic realities over which the bureau has no control.

Congress has already drastically reduced spending for water projects, and the budget proposed by President Ronald Reagan this year provides no money to plan for new projects.

The reorganization will not affect big water projects already under construction, including multi-billion-dollar aqueducts in Arizona and Utah.

"The bureau largely has accomplished the job for which Congress created it in 1902, namely, to reclaim the arid West," James W. Ziglar, assistant interior secretary for water and science, said at a news conference.

Now, he said, the agency that created such engineering wonders as the Hoover and Grand Coulee dams will change "from a construction company to a resource management organization."

Environmentalists, who have frequently attacked bureau projects as environmentally destructive and wasteful, welcomed Thursday's announcement but said that the reorganization was too little too late.

Edward R. Osann, director of the National Wildlife Federation's water resources program, said, "It is gratifying that the Department of the Interior is belatedly recognizing that the original mission of the agency is largely accomplished."

But he complained that the reorganization seemed "to be placing a great premium on agency survival and shielding the big projects that remain to be built."

He said that both the construction and the operation of many of the bureau's projects "have brought about enormous environmental damage," including "destroying natural rivers, depleting stream flows and contaminating surface and groundwater with salts

Deaver to Raise Alcoholism Issue

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Michael K. Deaver, a former top White House official who is now a lobbyist, won court permission Friday to raise alcoholism as a defense at his perjury trial.

A U.S. District Court judge, Thomas Penfield Jackson, ruled the defense could call expert witnesses to testify that Mr. Deaver's

COVER-UP: Russ Russell, operations manager for a gun shop in Miami, shows how a pistol can be concealed under an arm. Under a new law, it became legal in Florida on Oct. 1 to carry a concealed weapon.

AMERICAN TOPICS



COVER-UP: Russ Russell, operations manager for a gun shop in Miami, shows how a pistol can be concealed under an arm. Under a new law, it became legal in Florida on Oct. 1 to carry a concealed weapon.

New Corporate Hero: Meet the Operateur

A new kind of American business leader is emerging, says Donald V. Potter, president of Windemere Associates Inc., management consultants. "I call this new corporate hero the operateur," Mr. Potter writes in *The New York Times*, "since he combines the flair and imagination of the entrepreneur with the hard-nosed management of a superb operator."

The 1960s and 1970s, Mr. Potter says, were the era of the conglomerateur, who "often paid too much" for other companies "and got mediocre returns." So the stock market languished, and in the 1980s, the arbitrageur came along to buy up undervalued companies. But today "equities are more than fairly valued," so "the arbitrageur's era is also concluding."

Enter the operateur. Like Ford, Edison or Eastman, he succeeds because he makes life palpably better for lower cost.

The conglomerateur and arbitrageur work at the corporate level, the operateur at the customer and product level: "Customers don't buy corporations, they buy products. And the operateur brings them better-performing products at a lower price."

How? With "simplicity," "discipline," and new "information systems that track full product profitability." Among examples cited by Mr. Potter are Henry Schacht of Cummins Engine, who "faced down the Japanese at the shoreline by courageously cutting his price before he had cut his cost," and Rod Canion of Compaq Computer, who "showed how to produce a premium product with real cost sensitivity."

But they're not licensed, they're not paying state taxes, and they're certainly not meeting the Federal Trade Commission's "regulating used-car sales."

The Manchester (New Hampshire) Union Leader calls the presidential candidates of both parties "a dull lot." When William Loeb, who died in 1981, was publisher, the paper called Dwight D. Eisenhower a "stinking hypocrite," Lyndon B. Johnson "Snake Oil Lyndon" and Gerald R. Ford "Jerry the Jerk." Under Mr. Loeb's widow, Mackey Loeb, 63, the right-wing Union Leader remains tart. It dismisses George Bush as "ho hum." Bob Dole is eager to sell the Russians "our wheat and anything else that wasn't nailed down," Jack F. Kemp as "a redneck football player" and Alexander M. Haig Jr. as "overbearing and pompous."

Pennsylvania's Amish are opposing a 15-mile (24-kilometer), four-lane highway between the towns of Lancaster and Gap that would cut straight across their farms. The Amish, a strict Mennonite sect, usually shun politics. They say a new highway is needed, but around, not across, their land. "We're rural now, and we'd like to keep it that way," said Walter Martin, a dairy farmer, at a protest meeting. Joseph Cook, who is not Amish, said, "This area is like heaven, and they want to turn it into California."

A film that claims to hypnotize its audience is due out late this year from the Spectrafilm company, Steve Pond reports in *The Washington Post*. Sensurround made audiences feel earthquakes. Odorama let them smell orange blossoms. "Anguish," about a psychotic killer, warns in a prologue that viewers will receive subliminal messages and be briefly hypnotized, and suggests that anyone feeling dizzy should head for the lobby. Mr. Pond writes that Spectrafilm may have something "if it can hypnotize critics into thinking 'Anguish' is a good movie."

Short Takes

Three million of the 18 million used cars sold every year, says Charles Tupper of the National Independent Automobile Dealers Association, are peddled by "the carbarons," who pretend to be private parties, advertising only with a "For Sale" sign and a phone number.

Old Shells Found Buried In Belgian Playground

The Associated Press

ANTWERP, Belgium — A World War II depot containing five tons of ammunition was found beneath a children's playground in a city near Antwerp, the army's bomb disposal team reported.

Experts on the team said Thursday that German, French and British 155mm shells, mortar shells, grenades and other ammunition was found under the playground in Brasschaat, about 10 miles (16 kilometers) north of Antwerp. They said it took two months to unearth the depot and destroy its contents.

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BEST WISHES TO
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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

U.S. Aid and the Bomb

Because Pakistan continues its pursuit of nuclear weapons, the U.S. Congress has now cut off American aid there. The dilemma is one with which Congress has been struggling since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan...

Gandhi of India is going to be in Washington later this month to see President Reagan. That provides an opportunity for some missionary work. There is only a thin chance that a deal is possible, but it is a chance worth exploiting.

Tossed by Each Gust

What if Governor Michael Dukakis's presidential campaign manager, John Sasso, invented a story that Senator Joseph Biden swiped spouses and even personal history from other politicians and passed them off as his own? More, what if Mr. Sasso slyly peddled the story to the media, which then gullibly reported it as true? Then what if Senator Biden, hapless victim of a vicious smear, was compelled to quit the race?

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Other Comment

Capitalism Lives On, and On
It should be acknowledged that the ability of capitalism to adapt to the new historical setting has surpassed our expectations.

A Formulation for Gulf Peace
If the Iranians are hinting that they might accept accepting "an unofficial ceasefire" — since their demand to declare Iraq as the aggressor raises insurmountable problems — then that slight opening should be vigorously pursued.

An Anglo-French Bomb?
In theory, French experience in developing rockets and the British superiority in warhead design should make a marriage seem attractive. But France's reluctance to compromise its independence, together with British doubts over how much technical knowledge it could share given that much had been provided by the Americans under restrictive agreements, combined to dash the Heath government's enthusiasm.

South Africa Bleeding White
Thousands of white settlers have been leaving South Africa in the wake of continuing racial turbulence and growing uncertainties about the ability of the white regime in Pretoria to handle domestic and international pressures.

Poetry Without the Pros
If every dark cloud has a silver lining, then something good may emerge from the current National Football League players' strike. At least, one fan thinks so when looking ahead to the looming football-less Sundays.

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are from the English community, traditionally regarded as more liberal. It is a far cry from the days when South Africa was a haven for white immigrants.

For Mikhail Gorbachev, amnesty for many of the prisoners of conscience would mean that he can expect a pleasant reception in the United States at the summit meeting scheduled for later this year.

For the prisoners and their families it will mean even more reaching despair. For the United States, it will present an important political opportunity to push for more and wider human liberties in the Soviet Union.

The prisoners whose names are on the amnesty lists are those condemned under two articles of the Soviet criminal code. One is Article 227, which is used to punish religious offenses such as conducting unauthorized services, teaching religion and similar infamies.

It has become academic as to who started the [Gulf] war. What is important is that it be ended. All concerned have paid an enormous price both in political and material terms, and nothing in that volatile of regions will ever be quite the same again.

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Toward a Shared Awareness of Common Problems?

PARIS — Whatever happened while Mikhail Gorbachev was mysteriously out of sight for nearly two months, he is back and things are starting to happen in the East again. So far they are mostly words, and such startling words that the temptation is to write them off as the familiar extravagance of Communist Party propaganda.

you must not panic. Never. It might be difficult. Sometimes, it might be unpleasant. He is telling his country that it had the right idea with the 1917 revolution, whose 70th birthday will be celebrated next month, but that it got the practice wrong. "Socialism has not yet spread its wings as it should," he said. "We have vast potential which is as yet unused."

These are momentous developments coming at the close of a century whose greatest tragedies stemmed from ideologies. They suggest that we are still focusing on arguments that are outmoded and will be of little concern to the generation that will come of age in the next century.

Let's Go and Talk Out Loud About Human Rights

NEW YORK — Sometime soon the Soviet Union will release most of its political prisoners. That is the expectation in the Reagan administration, although Washington has said nothing public about it yet.

The other is Article 190-1, which deals with the crime of defamation of the Soviet Union. Defamation is whatever the KGB decides it is. Article 190-1 is a catch-all to put away dissidents for three years.

was willing to guarantee the right to take part to all Soviet citizens at home or abroad and to all foreigners; and guarantees that Russians and foreigners could meet and talk anywhere—in hotels and private homes, for instance.

Fiji: This Second Coup Won't Soon Be Undone

HAMILTON, New Zealand — FIJIAN Coups on May 14 and Sept. 25 have laid bare long-standing unease among ethnic Fijians as the largest and most influential of the small island states. Most neighbors have backed the coup in varying degrees because of sympathy for the assertion of Melanesian nationalism. However, their support has to be moral only, since their economies, with the exception of phosphate-rich Nauru, are very poor.

at least, we admire his talent and would like to express our support. STAN STANCHEFF, Trondheim, Norway. The Ignoble Savages Marjorie Williams must not have read 'Savages' by Shirley Corran (Book Briefs, Sept. 18). Or is she one of those illiterate Americans Jonathan Kozol writes about? 'Savages' is us. ALEX E. GOSS, Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Oliphant and the Pope Congratulations on the perceptive Oliphant cartoon on the pope's U.S. visit. It is comforting to know the FBI is so astute in matters Catholic. JAMES SWETNAM, S.J. Rome. When the Sailing's Rough Regarding 'Beneath Turns Rudder Toward U.S.' (Sept. 2): In a 20-foot (6-meter) swell with 45 knots of wind, I'll take a Dutch, American, Scandinavian or English boat any day. No price tag can be placed on safety and comfort. Any sailor who has ever been caught out will tell you that. NORRY HUBER, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Centigrade to Fahrenheit I am anxious to find out the way to figure the temperature from Centigrade to Fahrenheit and vice versa. In other words, I want to know, whenever I see the temperature designated on Centigrade thermometer, how to find out what it would be on Fahrenheit's thermometer. OLD PHILADELPHIA LADY, Paris. Long Live Ivan the Great In 'Lend's 34 U.S. Open Title Is the Longest Time Coming' (Sept. 16), Ivan Lendl says, 'Maybe if I win 15 in a row, the crowd will like me.' No, Lendl doesn't need to win 15 in a row. At the tennis club here,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Channel: Think Flexible Regarding 'Think Big, Not New: China's Low-Tech Charm' (Sept. 23) by Paul Horvitz: If the service tunnel for the Channel tunnel were bored to the same full diameter of 29 feet (9 meters) as the main rail tunnels, it would simplify maintenance work, which will become important soon after opening, and make traffic more flexible at peak hours when all three tunnels could be used simultaneously.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: The Winning Way PARIS — Most prejudices die hard, but one that has almost feline tenacity of life is the continued disbelief of English yachtsmen in the advantage of the centerboard as compared with their own type, and this in spite of the continued defeat of all English yachts that have competed for the America Cup. A London paper echoed the opinion of Mr. Bell, the owner of the Thistle, that in a triangle or four-sided race he could defeat the American yacht. Our own opinion is that the Volunteer can outstrip the Thistle in a triangular, quadrangular, octagonal, rectangular, or any other kind of race.

1912: Balkan Fighting PARIS — Frontier fighting is reported from Serbia and Montenegro, but the mobilized armies of the Balkan States are standing by their positions. Efforts of the Powers to prevent a conflagration continue. Enthusiasm for war in Turkey is reaching a high pitch.

1937: 50th Anniversary NEW YORK — [The New York Herald Tribune says:] The European edition of this newspaper reaches the ripe age of fifty today (Oct. 4). It has been a crowded half century, as swift by moving on the fields of battle as the fields of invention. The rise of the Third French Republic to secure greatness among the world powers was largely accomplished in it.

What we like to think of our Paris edition as reflecting and expressing this vitally important achievement of democracy in a world darkened by obscurantism and tyranny. Three great peoples still rule themselves — Great Britain, France and the United States. It is not too much to say that upon their mutual understanding depends the future of the Western world in its own expanding field of influence. Our Paris edition is today the equal of its home newspaper in the quality of its physical equipment, in its appearance, in its editorship — in every item that goes to the making of a sound newspaper.

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The writer is professor of politics at Waikato University in Hamilton and a specialist on South Pacific affairs. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

PRICES: The

ARTS / LEISURE

Capricious Views of Venice

International Herald Tribune
LONDON—With every art form being feverishly investigated by art historians, dealers and collectors alike, the possibility of making discoveries in the more familiar areas would appear a remote contingency. And yet it happens. A small exhibition of 22 paintings, "Venice in Perspective," at Harari & Johns in Duke Street, only 50 yards up from Christie's, provides the latest evidence.

Some of the art hunters who follow London auctions will go livid with angry jealousy as they stumble upon a small lagoon view by Francesco Guardi, the most famous of Vedutisti, as Venetian view painters of the 18th century came to be called. A small boat is tossed on a choppy sea done in vibrating strokes of thick blackish turquoise blue. In the foreground a dark line of scraggy rocks underlined a lurid patch of frothy waves lit up by the pale rays that come down from the stormy sky. In the distance, a fortress emerging from the darkness can no longer be identified—there is no way of determining whether this is one of Guardi's imaginary landscapes or "capricios," or whether the monument has merely vanished with the passage of time. With its impressionistic effect, this is pure vintage Francesco.

Yet, less than four months ago at the viewing of the Phillips auction of Old Master paintings and drawings held on June 23, the panel could be seen, unframed and several shades grimmer. The catalogue described it as the work of "a follower of Giacomo Guardi," the son of Francesco. In the coded language of the art world, this is fairly close to pouring abuse on the picture. Giacomo, trained in his father's studio, was technically competent but hardly a master. He soon found out that there were pots of money to be made in doing pictures in his father's manner, beloved by Britons passing through Venice or on their Grand Tour of Europe. Giacomo was not even above supplying his father's signature when he felt it would go down better with his clientele. There are two small gouaches at Harari & Johns that

give a fair idea of his dry, trite style—priced at \$20,000 the pair for their documentary value. But when he set his mind to it, and swirled his brush with the proper motions that he had observed from his father, he could be dangerously convincing. Add the grime to Phillips's disparaging comment with an equally unflattering \$2,500 (about \$4,040) estimate, and no one took much notice as the painting sold for \$4,180 on June 23. The irony is that, when cleaned, the brushwork in this particular lit-

SOUREN MELIKIAN

tle picture is so quintessentially Francesco's that few would, a priori, think of questioning its authorship. Antonio Morassi, author of the reference work on the Guardi family of painters, "I Guardi," did not—it is reproduced in Plate 908 of Volume II as a Francesco. This little oversight will cost whoever wants what is actually a delightfully vivacious sketch in oils, the difference between Phillips's price and the \$50,000 tag that it now carries.

But to those who love landscape painting, there are surprises on a bigger scale. Merely by hanging side by side a handful of pictures makes the point that Venetian views as a genre were invented by Northern Europeans. True, Giuliano Briganti said as much as early as 1967 in a brilliant book on "Giuseppe van Wittel," the Dutch artist better known under his Italianized name Vanvitelli. He drew attention to the late 16th-century experiments in urban view painting by van Wittel's Dutch and Flemish predecessors in Rome—Willem van Nieuwlandt, Mathias Brill (brother of the famous Paulus Brill)—and to van Wittel's own crucial role in Venice.

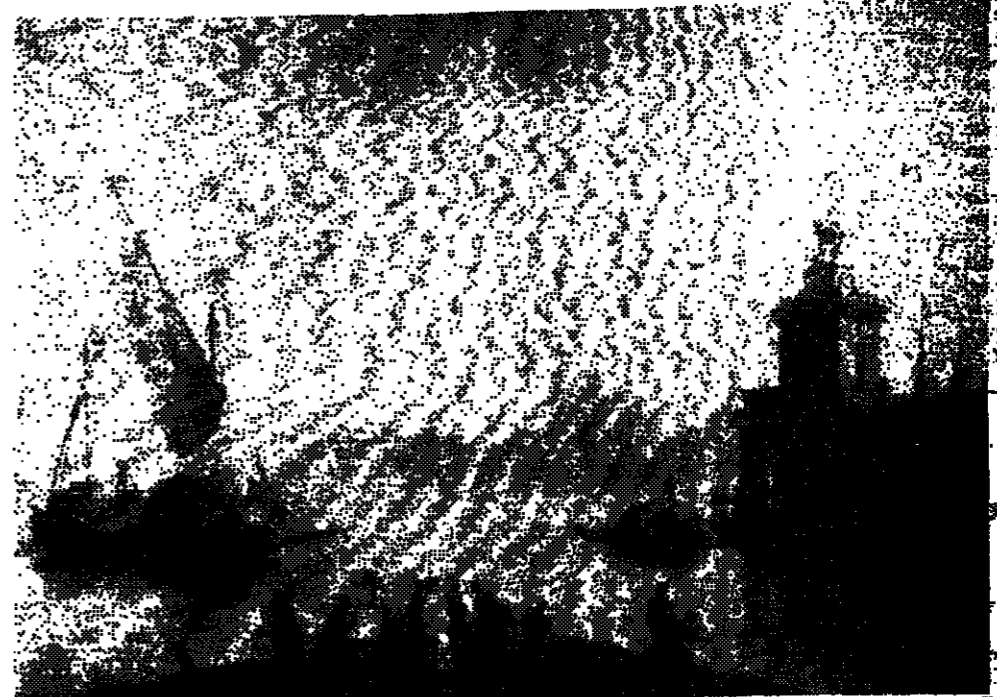
But Johns produces his demon-

stration in compact form and puts his finger on what probably triggered off the Vedutisti. The 17th-century view of "A Regatta at the Rialto Bridge" by the German artist Joseph Heintz the Younger suggests that the earliest painters took to Venice because of their search for fantastic scenes in the late Manneristic taste. The "Regatta" will surprise most visitors, even scholars. It is on loan from the City Art Gallery in Southampton, which does not exactly draw international crowds. It is a study in paradoxical light effects and strange apparitions. The bridge rises at left like a huge mass plunged in darkness, ascended by a procession of robed figures in three-cornered hats. The rays of an autumnal sun come through the arch of the bridge, play upon the vermilion coats of gondoliers standing in a boat, but leave in the dark a second gondola, its spookey bluish figures wearing big silvery plumed hats. Far away in the distance, the golden light touches some facades and seems to be running around a big palazzo with its dark front serving as a backdrop to the regatta.

Very little is known about Heintz the Younger, born in Augsburg around 1600 and well entrenched in Venice by 1649. There he met a young Dutchman born in Utrecht, van Wittel, on whom he made a strong impression before dying in 1678. Although van Wittel does not share Heintz the Younger's feel for the fantastic and eerie, he too saw Venice as a stage setting. This comes out in the contrived appearance of his urban landscapes, such as his view of the Molo seen from the Isle of San Giorgio now in the exhibition with an \$80,000 price tag. The entrance to the Piazzetta and the Campanile appear in the distance at left, and the Palazzo Ducale is visible at right. Gondolas seem to be performing a sort of



Above: Joseph Heintz the Younger's "A Regatta at the Rialto Bridge." Right: "A Capriccio View of Venice Taken from the Entrance to the Grand Canal," by Johann Anton Richter.



maritime ballet. The small picture is a discovery. It is clearly a preparatory study, "probably a larger lost original," Johns writes. Unless some unpublished disaster recently took place, however, it should not be hard to locate—the "larger original" hangs in the Prado, and shows exactly the same view, simply extended on either side; Bergante has reproduced it in his monograph on van Wittel.

Where both the Prado large-size painting and the exhibition preliminary study differ from the later Venetian views is in their typical Northern light. The pale blue sky with salmon clouds barely touched with gold seems unreal. The same light recurs in a contemporary of van Wittel's, influenced by Heintz's contemporary, the Swede Johan Anton Richter. Having left Stockholm at the age of 30, Richter was painting in Venice by 1717, rather different compositions under pale blue skies. He, too, was struck by the theatrical potential of Venice. Occasionally he redistributed the features of the city as he has done in a "capriccio" view taken from the entrance to the Grand Canal looking toward the Isle of San Giorgio but nonetheless incorporating part of the Giudecca with the Church of the Savior. In the foreground picturesque characters, including two men in Turkish costume, gesticulate on the angular tip of a wharf conveniently, if improbably, projecting into the sea. It may not be the greatest Venetian piece but it has all the charm of an 18th-

century stage prop. Its relative rarity partly explains why the \$45,000 was sold on the opening day to a Chicago collector of Old Masters focusing on Vedutisti. Both Richter and his contemporary Luca Carlevaris, the first truly Italian painter specializing in Venice views, were under the spell of van Wittel, and both had considerable influence over Antonio Canal, or Canaletto as he is universally known. That he could be an admirable painter is demonstrated by another museum picture virtually unknown. "The Grand Canal Looking Northeast from the Palazzo Balbi to the Rialto Bridge" was lent by the Ferens Art Gallery in Kingston-upon-Hull to the Merseyside. The sweeping curve of the

canal, with blackish turquoise waters, is violently lit by stormy sunlight on one side while the other is in deep darkness. It is painted with immense subtlety in the handling of surfaces and exudes an expressive, threatening atmosphere that puts it miles apart from the Canalettos that are really popular—the enlarged picture postcards, with perspectives painstakingly emphasized and, when feasible, figures stuck like dummies to stake them out. One of these more conventional works was sold to a U.S. collector on Sept. 17 for \$1.3 million—needless to say, like all else sold in the exhibition, good or not so good. Indeed, prices, where the Venetian view painters are concerned, ap-

pear to depend largely on the subject matter and style of handling, rather than the painter's identity or even his mastery. A view of the Grand Canal by Bernardo Bellotto in a style that is a little crisper, a little stronger in color, was characteristically sold for exactly the same price as the Canaletto—\$1.5 million—to a New York collector of 18th-century Italian painting. But a "coastal capriccio" by Francesco Guardi, much more unusual in composition and more poetic in inspiration, with its ruined tower on top of mountains imagined by the painter, is on offer at \$1 million. As Derek Johns glumly observed, "There are no gondolas," an unforgivable omission by the writ of the day.

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Possible Site Found for Thyssen Art

United Press International
BONN—The vast art collection of Swiss Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza might be moved from the baron's lakeside villa at Lugano to a baroque palace outside Stuttgart, the West German newspaper Die Welt reports. Die Welt said Lothar Späth, premier of the state of Baden-Württemberg, has been in contact with the baron about acquiring the collection since West German President Richard von Weizsäcker got the idea during a visit to Switzerland early this year. The newspaper said Thursday that Madrid is also bidding for the

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Calli Cuauhtemoczin, Mexico City, 1934
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ARTS / LEISURE

Fragonard's Sweet, Fantastic Vision of an Erotic Utopia

By Michael Gibson

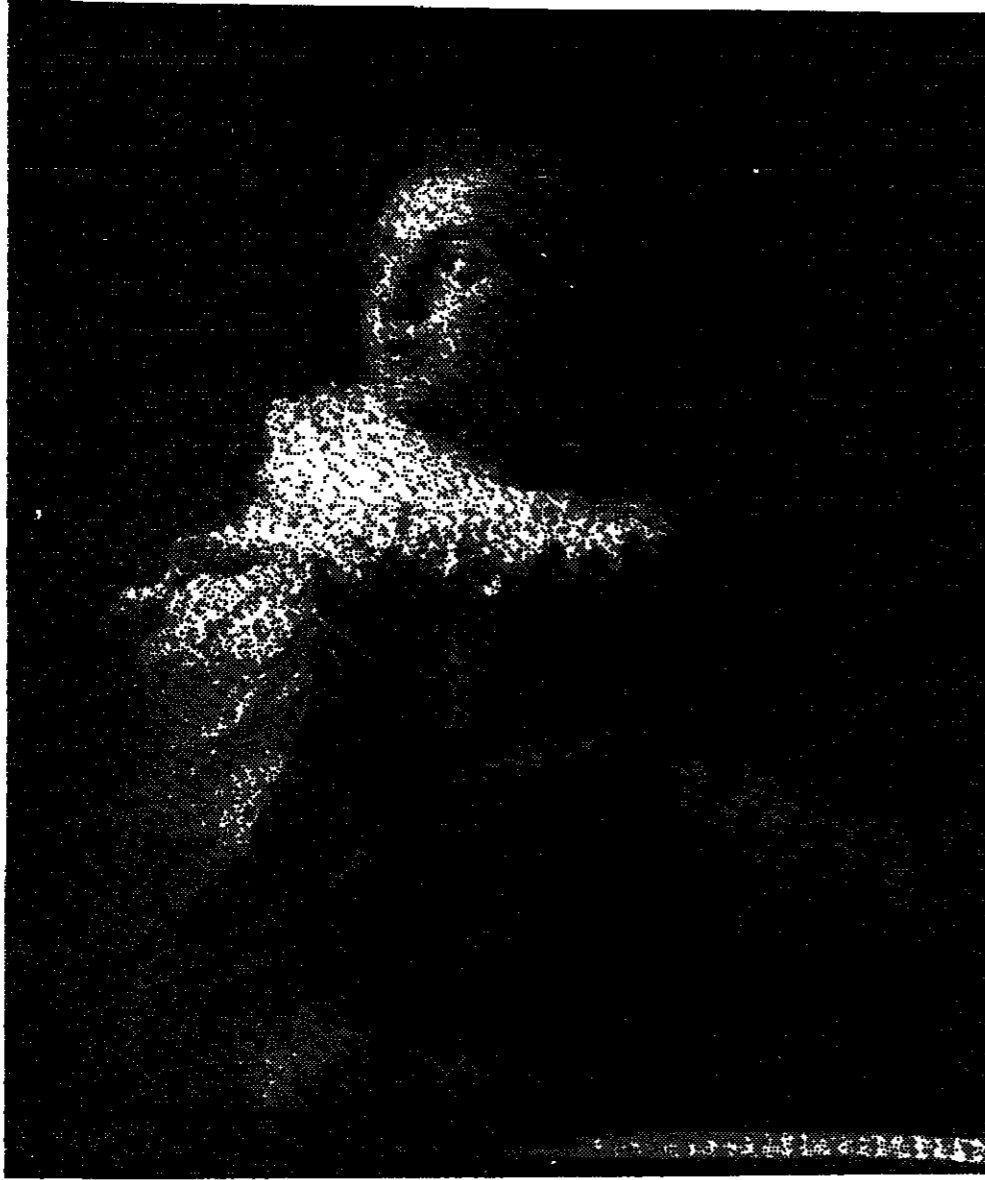
PARIS—There are two ways of looking at the work of Jean-Honoré Fragonard (1732-1806). According to one well-entrenched cliché, he was content to pander to the corrupt erotic fantasies of an idle and declining aristocracy. Considered thus, in a quasi-sociological light, his work does not really have much to yield. But if we look at it, rather, as a durable expression of all adolescent awakening to life and to erotic delight, his finest work can be regarded as an ecstatic hymn to youth, love, life and light: a rather sweet, dreamlike vision of an endless erotic utopia.

An impressive exhibition jointly organized by the Louvre and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York recently opened at the Grand Palais. The catalogue of more than 600 pages opens with the cheerful avowal that the book is "too long, too heavy and, as far as we are concerned, we swear it will be the last one of that size."

Little is known about Fragonard. As might be expected, later generations read his features in the mirror of his work and imagined him cheery, easy-going, insouciant and obsessed with teen-age girls. Art historians, on the basis of hints and occasional phrases in other people's letters (Fragonard almost never wrote anything), have come to depict him as shy, insecure, touchy and secretive under an outward veneer of cheeriness.

As far as his work is concerned, Fragonard has created a world with a specific mood. He followed in the footsteps of Watteau and Boucher (there is a family resemblance, one might say), but Fragonard's vision is something quite novel as soon as we consider his finest works.

His Eros led him to paint de-



Portrait of a Man, Called "The Actor."

lightful nudes and saucy little scenes like "Le Verrou" and "Le Baiser à la dérobée," but it was perhaps best expressed in landscape. Consider the two big paintings from the Kress Collection, "La Balançoire" and "Le Collin-maillard" or the even larger "La Fête à Saint-Cloud." In the smaller subjects the erotic content is charmingly rendered, without the slightest leer or crudeness, but it is still concentrated in the action described.

In the large works it has expanded to fill the whole landscape: It is a powerful presence in the enormous gushing fountains, in the tender motion of the trees, in nesting clouds, in the warm unending light of morning or late afternoon. And naturally it is in the games and pastimes of the people gathered under the towering skies—the tremendous space that Fragonard raises above his small human figures and that appears like a promise of an almost inexhaustible world of space and time without end.

But there is a broader Eros still, manifest in this work, and it is almost an Eros of infancy. One might be reminded of what Thomas Traherne wrote a century earlier: "The green trees when I saw them first transported and ravished me, their sweetness made my heart leap, and almost mad with ecstasy, they were such strange and wonderful things. Boys and girls tumbling in the street and playing were moving jewels. I knew not that they were born and should die."

So there is enthusiasm in this work, but also, like in Watteau, though less acutely expressed, a form of melancholy: "I knew not that they were born and should die," Fragonard's work somehow freezes this ecstatic moment with its overwhelming benevolence and intensity. It also reflects the youth-

ful delight in all things sweet, in harmony, absence of contradiction, in sugar and red berries.

One may then suppose that the unformed, infantile features of the people he portrays were not really chosen to satisfy the supposedly prurient preferences of the artist's wealthy patrons, and that they are appropriate because of his constant, latent reference to a form of juvenile revelation and enthusiasm.

Fragonard, in his own day, was regarded as dated. He was a remnant of another age, unconcerned

with the hard-edge moral purposefulness that would appear in the work of David and his likes. In many ways, however, he was an unacknowledged forerunner. His extraordinarily vivacious brushstroke, which raised the painter's sketch to the status of a completed work, is an anticipation of developments in art.

They are most apparent in his portraits, which he dashed off so swiftly that he was proud to write on one of them: "Done in one hour's time." And finally, his subject matter, and the way in which

he stages it, is quite often an obvious anticipation of the romantic mood and thrust that was to come.

Consequently Fragonard deserves closer scrutiny than he has had until now, and this remarkable exhibition of more than 300 works (including some splendid drawings) is an excellent opportunity for doing so.

"Fragonard," Grand Palais, Paris, through Jan. 4; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Feb. 2 to May 8.

Japanese-Americans and the Constitution

By Nathaniel C. Nash

WASHINGTON — While most celebrations of the United States Constitution involve a kind of self-congratulation, the celebration by the Smithsonian Museum, "A More Perfect Union: Japanese-Americans and the U.S. Constitution," which opened Thursday, is just the opposite. It focuses on the confinement of more than 120,000 Japanese-Americans during World War II. A congressional study said that racial prejudice and wartime hysteria led to the revoking of constitutional rights despite the absence of evidence of illegal activities or that the Japanese-Americans were a threat to U.S. security.

"This is the story of a grave injustice done to a group of Americans who, by virtue of their ancestry, were denied basic civil rights guaranteed to all Americans," said Tom Crouch, the curator of the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History. "Our concern is that all Americans understand the importance of extending the safeguards and protections of the Constitution to every citizen."

The exhibition is a vivid walk-through history of the Japanese-American experience 45 years ago when, in early 1942, men, women and children were forced from their homes, forced to close their shops, left their homes and possessions for a pittance, and live behind barbed wire in remote camps for more than three years.

In life-size black-and-white photographs, the visitor sees faces of young boys of Japanese ancestry pledging their allegiance to the U.S. flag; shops bearing Japanese names that are shut or under new management; storefronts advertising that no Japanese need apply for employment, and Japanese-Americans being herded onto trains and into the camps that were scattered throughout the West.

"No Japs in Our Schools," one sign reads. "Japs Keep Moving, This Is a White Man's Neighborhood," another says.

The exhibition includes a one-room shack typical of those in the camps, with furnishings supplied by Japanese-Americans who were interned. Privacy did not exist; two narrow steel cots are separated by a

blanket hanging from the ceiling. A portebell stove provides heat. The walls are barren.

Particularly moving is a wall of drawings by children in the camps. The bright crayon colors, the stick figures and primitive images, so vividly reflecting American children and American culture, underline the insistence by the museum's director, Roger G. Kennedy that "this is an exhibit about us and not about them."

The exhibit has more than 1,000 artifacts and photographs gleaned from people who had been in the camps. "We found they really held onto these things," said Kennedy. "The experience was such a part of their past, they did not want to get rid of them."

decided to highlight the Japanese-American experience primarily because it was a major breach of constitutional rights that had yet to be fully redressed by the courts or the government. "This is a constitutional issue of the 1980s," Kennedy said. "We are not talking about a wrong of the past that has been dealt with."

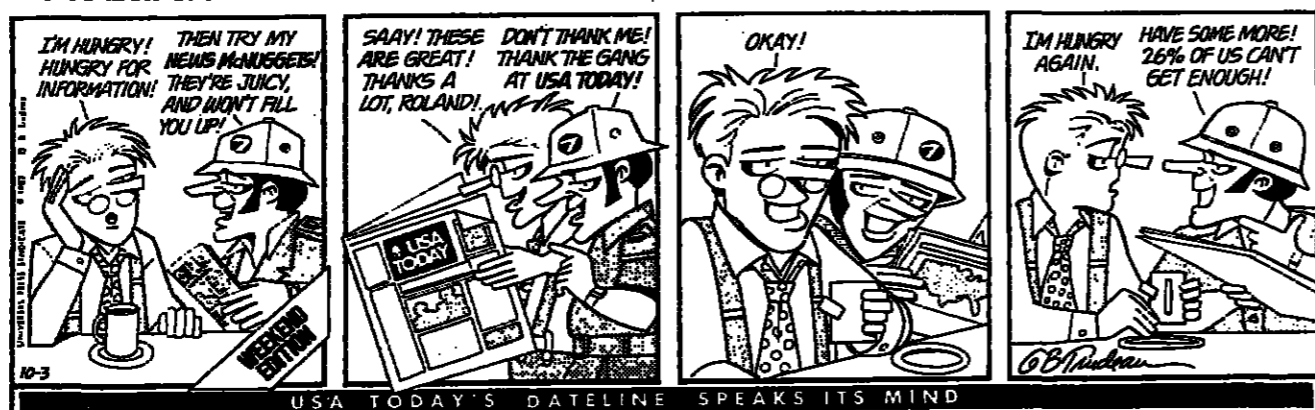
On Sept. 17, the House of Representatives passed a bill offering a national apology to the 66,000 surviving Japanese-Americans who were interned in the camps and provides monetary redress of \$20,000 for each individual, or a total of \$1.25 billion. The Senate is expected to consider similar legislation, but the Reagan administration has opposed it.

Because the \$1 million project

highlights a time when Constitutional rights were lost instead of upheld, maneuvering it through the federal bureaucracy was laborious.

Three requests to the Office of Management and Budget for money were refused. Three times the top officials of the Smithsonian declined to appeal the ruling. The \$750,000 of federal money was finally obtained at the insistence of Representative Norman Y. Mineta, Democrat of California, who spent several years in a detention camp. The response has been far greater than expected: More than 3,000 Japanese-Americans flooded Washington Thursday, gathering on the steps of the Capitol in the morning, then proceeding to the Smithsonian exhibit.

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NYSE Index table with columns: Composite, Industrials, Finance, etc.

Friday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

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NASDAQ Index table with columns: Close, Chg., Week, Year, etc.

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Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Bond, Utilities, Industries, etc.

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Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, etc.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Close, Prev., etc.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large table of stock prices with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

NYSE Up on Earnings Outlook

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed narrowly higher Friday in active trading, buoyed by the prospect of robust third-quarter earnings. The Dow Jones industrial average, which soared nearly 43 points on Thursday, gained 1.79 points to 2,640.99. Gainers led losers by an 8 to 7 ratio and volume slipped to about 190.65 million shares from 193.20 million on Thursday. Prices were narrowly higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange and over-the-counter issues. Stocks posted small gains through most of the morning but slipped at midday as pressure from weak bond prices checked buying. But stocks then turned higher and posted modest gains for most of the afternoon. Traders said prices got support from prospects for healthy third-quarter corporate earnings. "In the next couple of weeks, we'll get a lot of earnings news and people will use those reports as a vehicle for getting back into the market," said Larry Greenwald, co-manager of equity trading at Sanford C. Bernstein. He said the market's recent correction has left investors "flush with cash" and ready to get back into the market gradually. The government's report that September U.S. unemployment fell to 5.9 percent from 6 percent in August was in line with market expectations. But bond prices nonetheless fell on the conviction that with stronger economic growth indicated, interest rates will rise and the Federal Reserve Board will tighten its credit policy. But Mr. Greenwald noted that the credit markets focus on Fed policy while equity investors also look at corporate earnings. "Strong corporate earnings can give the stock market a boost that the bond market won't get," Mr. Greenwald said. Illinois Power was the most active NYSE-listed issue, unchanged at 25 1/2. National Semiconductor followed, rising 1 to 2 1/4. Among other semiconductor issues, Advanced Micro Devices rose 1/4 to 24 1/4 and Texas Instruments climbed 1/4 to 78 1/4. Carolina Power & Light was third, easing 1/4 to 35 1/4. IBM climbed 1/4 to 155 1/4 after jumping 3 1/4 Thursday, when its rebound after a month-long slide was cited as a market morale booster. Among other blue chips, AT&T slipped 1/4 to 34 1/4. American Express fell 1/4 to 37, General Electric rose 1/4 to 62 1/4, Primera rose 1/4 to 48 1/4 and DuPont climbed 1/4 to 122 1/4. Alexander's Inc. jumped 1/4 to 49 1/4. New York real-estate investor Donald Trump was asked to buy more shares of the company's stock. Composite volume of NYSE-listed issues including trades in stocks on regional exchanges and on the over-the-counter market totaled 215,415,840 shares, compared with 214,212,400 in the previous session. Prices rose in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange and over-the-counter issues. Home Shopping Network led the Amex actives, rising 1/4 to 13 1/4.

Table of stock prices with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

Table of stock prices with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

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Large table of stock prices with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

(Continued on next left-hand page)

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

100th Anniversary Report

Section II: What's Inside

This special edition is the second of two (the first appeared yesterday) marking the 100th anniversary of the International Herald Tribune...

- Computers: How the IHT gets the news, selects specific stories, edits them and presents the package to its readers.
Satellites: How the IHT is printed all over the world...

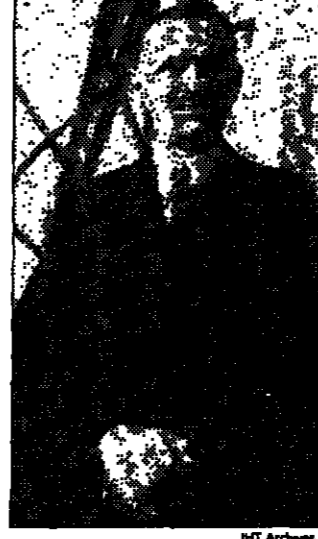


It seems almost incredible that a man can attempt such a flight so poorly equipped for finding his way across the wide expanse of waters...

A Correspondent Comes of Age

The special quality of the Paris Herald has rarely been evoked more warmly than by Al Laney, for many years night editor in his 1947 book, 'Paris Herald - The Incredible Newspaper...'

West to storm the Eastern citadels of learning. He arrived at Harvard for graduate work in economics and stuck it out a year...



Ralph Barnes

where, at that time, ambitious young fellows were allowed to write on spec and were paid at space rates if anything was used. There was little money to be made, but it was a newspaper job and Barnes took it...

Images of the Trib: Films, Novels and Even a Song

By Elizabeth Ayre
International Herald Tribune
If those comely Golden Girls were still hawking copies of the Paris Herald along the Champs-Elysees today...

only includes the characteristic cameo shot of the director, but also one of the Herald's two terribly British cricket fans who share a rickety bed in a Balkan hotel...

cinematographic and its style rigorous.
Elie Chouraqui, director of the new film 'A Man on Fire' in which Herald headlines broadcast a former CIA agent's encounters with terrorism...



Jean-Paul Belmondo and Jean Seberg, 'Breathless,' 1960.

Sparrow Robertson: 'Who's This Guy Lippmann?'

'Undoubtedly the most important occurrence at the Paris Herald in the early 1920s was the hiring of Sparrow Robertson.'
- Al Laney, 'Paris Herald - The Incredible Newspaper.'

and double-breasted suit, which was somewhat scruffy from his habit of curling up for catnaps in taxis or telephone booths...

heroine of the greatest athletic feat ever accomplished by a woman, namely, the swimming of the English Channel, left Paris from the Gare Saint-Lazare yesterday morning...

I am told, fifty-seven varieties. We sampled a few of the brands while we were discussing boxing and golf.'
(Jan. 10, 1930.)

looked easy enough: just skew the syntax, scramble the metaphors and throw in a few 'old pals.'



The Sparrow



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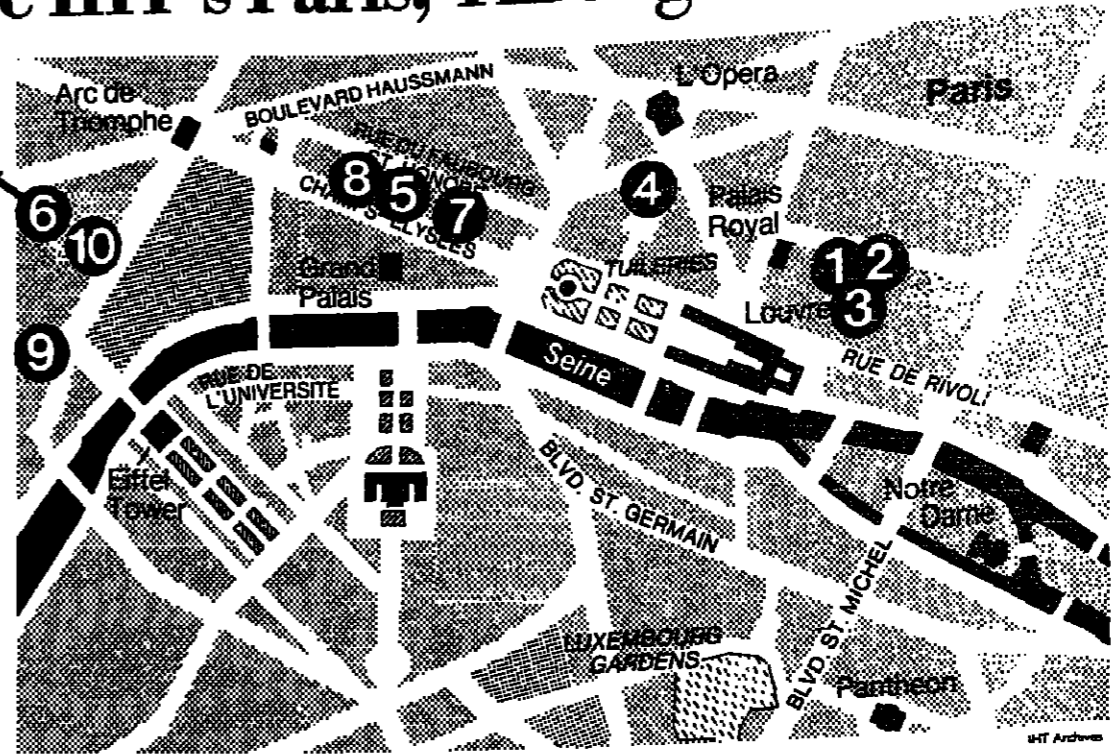
And in helping to dispel some of the venerable myths which still cling to our own country, France.

For example, that our role in international commerce is limited to supplying the world with perfume, haute couture, and a bevy of delicious things to eat and drink.

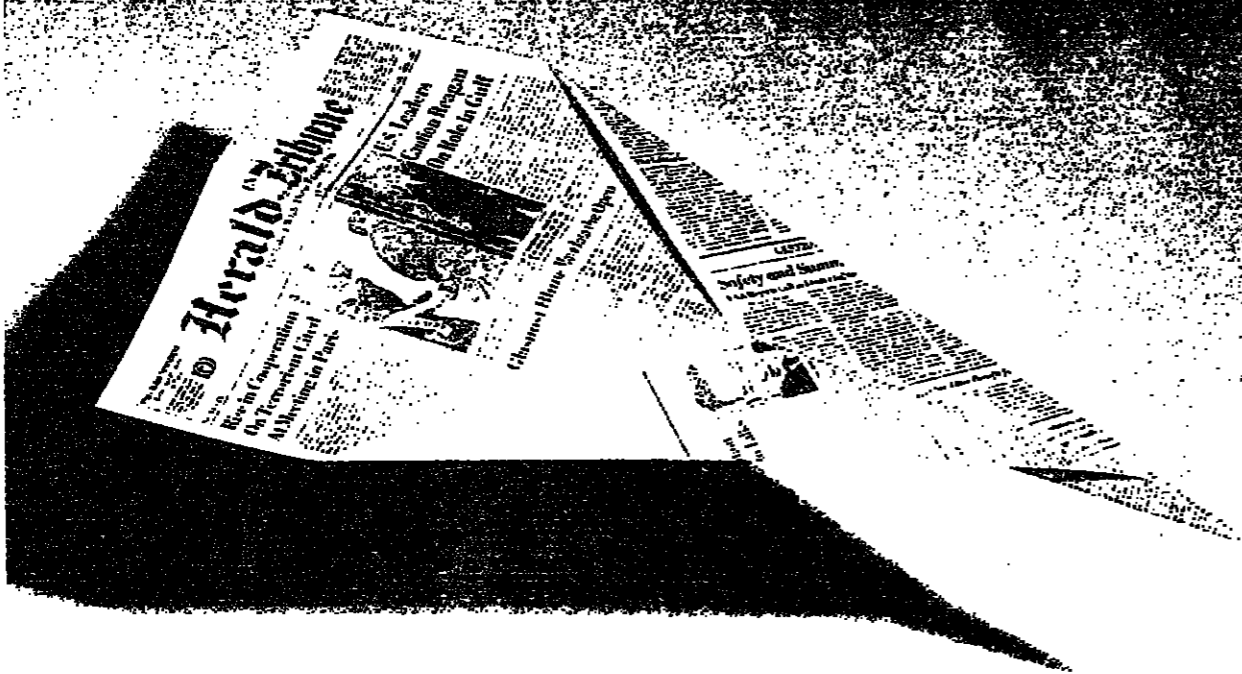
When, in fact, advanced technology aerospace products like Airbus, Ariane, ATR, helicopters and satellites now represent one of France's primary sources of foreign export revenues.

Happy Hundredth, International Herald Tribune. May you continue to produce a great paper for another century.

Just as we intend to continue producing great airplanes.



- 1 — 5, Rue Coq Heron; editorial office, 1887-Dec. 1889.
- 2 — 123, Rue Montmartre; editorial office, 1889-90.
- 3 — 38, Rue du Louvre; editorial office, 1890-1930.
- 4 — 49, Avenue de l'Opéra; business office, 1887-1930s.
- 5 — 21, Rue de Berri; editorial-business office, 1930-78.
- 6 — 181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, Neuilly; editorial and business offices, 1978 to present.
- 7 — 104, Avenue des Champs-Élysées; Bennett residence and office, from about 1887 to 1918.
- 8 — 120, Avenue des Champs Élysées; Bennett residence and office, from about 1877 to 1918.
- 9 — Avenue d'Iena; Bennett residence, circa 1900 to 1918.
- 10 — Passy Cemetery, off Trocadéro. Grave of Bennett and his widow, in a mausoleum marked only with an owl.



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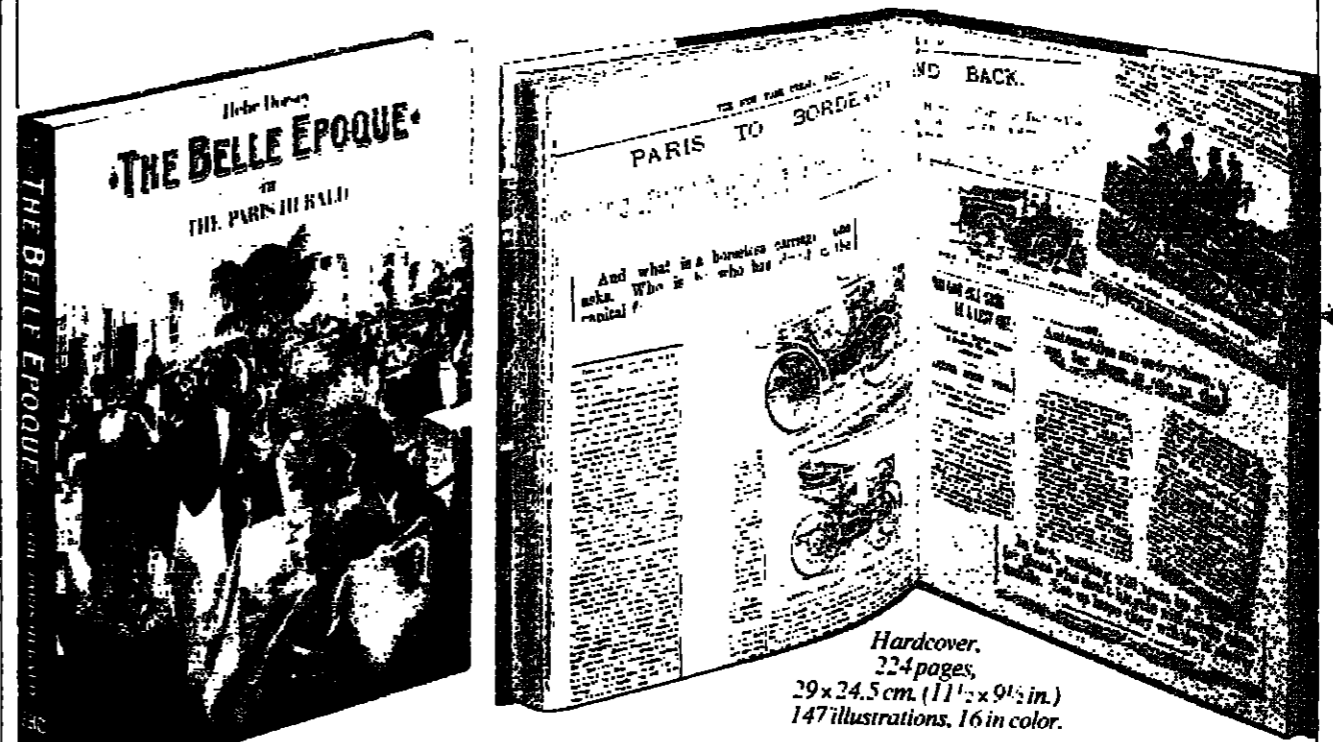
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Herald Tribune

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SPARROW

(Continued from Page 1)

During a Paris sojourn Eugene O'Neill became addicted to the Sparrow's column. "He's the greatest writer in the world," the playwright exclaimed. "I wouldn't miss him a single day."

Once, an error in the composing room caused the Sparrow's byline to be switched with that of Walter Lippmann, the political analyst. "Who's this guy Lippmann?" the Sparrow asked. "Where'd they get that stuff?" Nothing was heard from Lippmann, whose heavy thinking that day appeared under the Sparrow's byline.

Born William Harrison Robertson in Edinburgh in 1855 and brought to the United States at the age of two, the Sparrow grew up on Manhattan's Lower East Side. He peddled newspapers, ran a sporting goods store and promoted track meets and boxing tournaments. His nickname was born when a ward boss saw him at a Tammany Club party in a rented tunic so oversized that, as he danced, the tails swept the polished floor. "Who's the sparrow?" the politician asked, and the name stuck.

During World War I, the Sparrow was hired by the YMCA to help stage athletic events for American troops in France. In part, perhaps because Prohibition was taking hold in the States, he decided that Paris was the place for him. Thrice married, by his own account, but by that time on his own, he set sail for France.

The Herald hired him on the strength of a recommendation from the New York Evening Sun, to which he had contributed small sports items decades earlier. He quickly became the troubador for the thousands of Americans who trooped to Paris in the 1920s, chronicling the off-hours escapades of his "old pals."

Some say that the only French he ever learned was the word "ici" (here), to accompany a pointed gesture as he indicated the spot on the bar where his drink should be placed.

The first stop on the Sparrow's beat was usually Harry's New York Bar, the most popular gathering place for Americans. He would cover the Opera neighborhood, sidetrack to the Champs-Élysées, and then work his way up the hill of Montmartre, affording double brandies with "old pals" without number, and arrive at the top about dawn.

The Sparrow also organized an ongoing "Death Watch," which simply meant sitting up drinking all night with departing Americans so they would not miss the early-

morning boat train. The following day he often ended his column with the words "Never again." He never missed a deadline, but sometimes when three or more "never again" nights occurred in a single week, his column shrank to half-size, and in great extremity sometimes consisted simply of answers to sports questions by imaginary readers.

Like any good newsman, the Sparrow knew how to protect his sources. Thus:

"One of our Old Pals cashed 22,000 francs at a local race track the other day, but Mum's the word as to mentioning his name, because if I mentioned same, his Dear Missus, who reads the Paris Herald every day, and if she read in my column that he nicked them for that amount she, as he told me, would hold him up for a complete new outfit. So, Okay, Old Pal, we will keep mum."

Eric Hawkins, the newspaper's managing editor from 1924 to 1960, recounts in his book "Hawkins of the Paris Herald" that when the Sparrow was covering sports, he refused to be distracted by peripheral events.

The Sparrow once covered a prizefight in Marseilles whose outcome was so displeasing to the locals that a major riot broke out. Jules Frantz of the rival Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune phoned in an account of the mob violence which was displayed across his paper's front page. The only mention in the Paris Herald was a sentence or two in the Sparrow's round-by-round dispatch about the boxing match.

Joining the Sparrow at a bar afterward, Frantz asked, "Send a good story, Sparrow?"

"I sent 'em the blow-by-blow rundown."

"Nothing else?"

"Get away with that stuff. I came here to cover a fight, not a riot."

The 1930s Depression scarcely slowed the Sparrow down, and he gave short shrift to the approach of World War II. In November 1938, the Sparrow, oblivious to Europe's feverish preparations for war, merrily recounted a Thanksgiving Day misadventure with an Old Pal encountered in Harry's Bar.

The Old Pal invited him home for turkey. The Sparrow readily assented, although it was obvious that "I was being made his alibi after his being about nine hours late for his family Thanksgiving dinner."

The Old Pal, explaining that "we need a little priming before meeting my missus," took the Sparrow on the rounds of neighborhood bars, and they arrived at the Old Pal's house at 11:15 P.M.

"When I took a look in mamma's eyes," the Sparrow wrote, "I thought a getaway was the best for

me," especially after she told him, "Mr. Sparrow, you had better come around some other night as there will probably be a fight in this establishment tonight."

The party lasted until the Germans occupied Paris in June 1940. The Herald closed up shop days before the invaders marched in.

Walter Kerr, longtime correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, has recounted the Sparrow's first encounter with German officialdom. The Sparrow was living in the Hotel Lotti, and when German officers were quartered there he stayed on. He was stopped at the door late the first evening after the Germans moved in. The guard told him it was past curfew.

"Where do you get that stuff?" the Sparrow roared.

This brought the officer of the guard on the run. He recognized the Sparrow instantly. They had met at the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936. The Sparrow went out that night and the German officer went with him.

Eventually, though, he had to move out of the Lotti. He found quarters in the American Legion building.

For months thereafter the Sparrow, his old beat increasingly curtailed by curfews and closings, nevertheless showed up every day at the unlighted, unheated Herald Tribune building on the Rue de Berri, faithfully typing a column that would never be printed — and leaving it on Eric Hawkins's deserted desk.

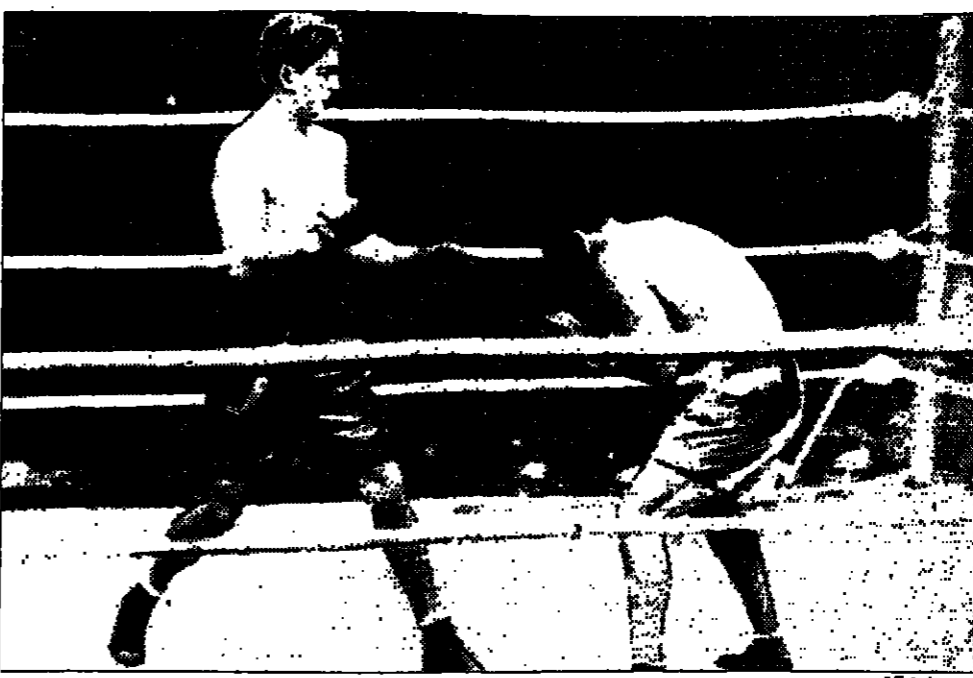
Eventually he stopped writing, but still came every day to sit for hours in the cold, darkened office. He refused to leave Paris.

Finally, at the urging of friends, he agreed to move to a little house he owned at Bois-le-Roi, just outside Paris, near Fontainebleau. It was there he died of a stroke on June 10, 1941, aged 86, collapsing on the platform as he stepped off the train from Paris. It was just a year after the paper had stopped printing.

Perhaps even more than the closing of the paper, Sparrow Robertson's death marked the end of the colorful old Paris Herald.

"Few men," Al Lacey wrote, "ever gave more pleasure to others simply by living the life that seemed good."

"Sparrow Robertson," wrote Charles Robertson (no relation) in "The International Herald Tribune: The First Hundred Years," "seems to incarnate the spirit of the paper in the interwar years: unabashedly American yet thoroughly expatriate, in but not of Paris, trying hard to ignore the social, economic and political upheaval of the times, and acting bravely as though the familiar world would go on forever."



Tunney sizes up a crouching Dempsey on his way to victory by decision, September 1926.

Fight-Night Brandemonium

By John F. Foy
International Herald Tribune

ON the night of Sept. 23, 1926, in a newspaper city room in Paris, a rowdy staff of journalists, loosened up by a case of cognac, severely bent a supposedly iron rule against splashing stories across the front page.

But it wasn't just any story. Heavyweight boxer Gene Tunney had just made history in the rain by overthrowing Jack Dempsey, the world champion, before 121,000 spectators at the outdoor Sesqui-centennial Stadium in Philadelphia.

The 10th-round decision that night was controversial and wildly unexpected. Almost as surprising was its spectacular display thousands of miles across the Atlantic by the Paris Herald.

What happened in Paris that night? Of course the magnitude of the story played a part in the staff's spontaneous decision to put together a special 5 A.M. edition, complete with banner headline and a round-by-round summary. But a surprise supply of cognac also figured in the appearance of what stood as the first Herald Extra to appear since the end of World War I, if not the first in the paper's history.

Two names emerge from the hilarity of that night, as Al Lacey, a former editor at the Paris Herald, told the story in his book "Paris Herald — The Incredible Newspaper," published in 1947. The two were Sparrow Robertson, the prominent sport-and-gossip columnist for the paper in the 1920s, and Harry MacElhone, the owner of Harry's New York Bar in Paris.

The Sparrow was a wily old hand with fine connections. He had anticipated the fight-night blitz of American tourists at the editorial offices at 38, Rue du Louvre on the Right Bank. He arranged for an ad on the sports page announcing that Harry's Bar, near the Paris Opera, would remain open all night for fight news, phoned in by him from the Herald. In return, MacElhone, a Scot, sent over staggering quantities of French brandy — a rare gift — to fortify the Herald staff in its nightlong marathon.

The fight began at 3 A.M. Paris time. Cables from

Philadelphia began arriving 15 minutes later. Despite the Sparrow's foresight, fans flocked to the shop at the Rue du Louvre.

Many of these interfering compatriots reached the city room and, with the Sparrow, began to toast Dempsey's expected early-rounds victory. Some went out to bring back more refreshments. Others knocked back rounds with the French reporters, who had arrived for news and were happy to find an alcoholic bonus. (The Paris press for years relied on the Herald's superior communications, if not its supply of brandy, when big news was breaking.)

Two cyclists relayed dispatches from the telegraph office, on the Boulevard des Italiens near the Opera, to the Rue du Louvre. Copyboys ran patterns through the swirl of giddy tourists and journalists to hand off dispatches to the night editor. About the last sober man left, he was frantically rewriting stripped-down news cables into full-blown stories, then hurrying copy at the handworking printers.

Brandy flowed, strangers whirlpooled about, and the fight went on. Near 4 A.M., after the 10th and last round, the final cable came in. Tunney was the new champ, by decision. The most disconsolate person in the city room was the Sparrow, who'd been forecasting a Dempsey victory in his Sporting Gossip column since as early as July.

That edition sold out fast. Not nearly enough papers were printed to meet the demand. Laurence Hills, the paper's editor and manager in the mid-1920s, and Ogden Reid, then its president, punished no one for the staff rebellion.

Almost 60 years later, ways and means have changed. When Sugar Ray Leonard beat Marvin Hagler last April 7 in another startling upset, the results flashed silently across the Atlantic from Las Vegas to the IHT in Neuilly. As stories arrived in the early hours of the morning, they were stored on computer disks. The sports editor, coming in at 11 A.M., called up all the news on a green video display screen, edited it, then simply pushed a button to set the story in type. No all-night scramble, no tourists, no brandy. And no Extra.



The Sparrow evaluates French Champ Georges Carpentier.

IMAGES

(Continued from Page 1)

one of many fair maidens whom Miller included in his Paris revels: "And then there was Jeanne of the Herald Tribune/Who brought bottles of wine up to the room." And so on. Ah, sweet naïveté.

Recent works of popular literature also make good use of Tribiana. For example, the old Herald of founder James Gordon Bennett Jr. is one of the principal settings for perhaps the hottest current novel in France, Paul-Loup Sulitzer's "La Femme Pressée." Richard Cox's recent spy thriller, "The Columbus Option" is built around a globe-trotting 1980s IHT journalist. And a 1981 potboiler from Harold Robbins, "Goodbye Jeanette," offers a role to IHT fashion editor Hebe Dosey.

Gwen Davis's novel "Romance," published by Harbor House in 1983, reveals a heroine who truly takes her news to heart:

"The South of France had restored in me a passion for clarity, so I woke every morning with a rapacious appetite for that day's

edition of the Tribune, which I looked forward to as I would meeting with a lover. Naturally I concealed the depth of my heat for the paper from Sal, as I would any other infidelity."

One may also discover a penchant for those behind the columns, as in F. Scott Fitzgerald's "News of Paris — Fifteen Years Ago," published posthumously in 1947: "What are you planning to do, Hildes?" he demanded kindly.

"I shall marry," she said. "A rich American if I can. That young man I just left, for example — he is on the staff of the New York Herald Tribune."

"Reporters are not rich," he reproved her, "and that one doesn't look very promising."

Or, perhaps, the Herald Tribune is a remedy for despair, as Woody Allen's short story "The Kugelmass Episode," published in The New Yorker, suggests: "Kugelmass stared out the window at the Wollman Rink and contemplated suicide. Too bad this is a low floor, he thought, or I'd do it now. Maybe if I ran away to Europe and started life over. . . . Maybe I could tell the International Herald Tribune, like those young girls used to."



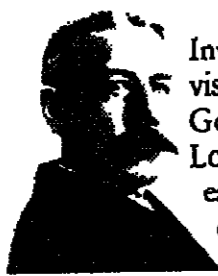
The older you get, the wiser you get. And we should know.

Congratulations to the International Herald Tribune on 100 years of objective, intelligent and witty journalism, from a like-minded newspaper.

THE OBSERVER

(Founded 1791)

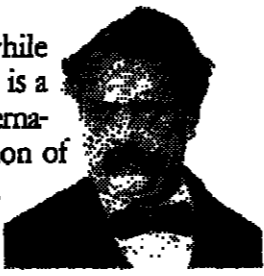
James and Louis. Together since 1887.



James Gordon Bennett Jr., founder of the International Herald Tribune.

Invererate travelers and visionaries both, James Gordon Bennett and Louis Vuitton might easily have made each other's acquaintance in Patagonia or at the summit of Annapurna. But they met simply through this tiny advertisement. Created for Louis Vuitton and published by the International Herald Tribune, it cannot but move anyone aware of its consequences. Thus, the International Herald Tribune is celebrating its one hun-

dreth anniversary, while Louis Vuitton Malletier is a major presence on international markets. The union of Louis Vuitton and Moët Hennessy within the LV, MH Holding Company, with such prestigious brands as Veuve Clicquot, Moët et Chandon, Hennessy, Dior and Givenchy perfumes, and Louis Vuitton, makes this emerging entity the first worldwide group in the luxury industry. At over one hundred years of age, Louis Vuitton is in excellent health.



Louis Vuitton, trunk maker founded 1854.

TWO MARVELS OF COMFORT.

STANDS FOLDING COLLAR, PANTS, SHIRT, COULI, BAGS, TABLE, TWO SEATS, LUNCHEON AND LAVATORY.

LOUIS VUITTON'S

ONE, HOGAN, KELLNER, VUITTON.

THE OTHER,

CHARLES A. TERRY, TWO SEATS, LUNCHEON AND LAVATORY.

1,580 francs.

Louis Vuitton advertisement published in 1907 by the International Herald Tribune.



Bennett and the Owl: 'Herald of the Night'

By Virginia Vitzo

ONE of the several uncertainties surrounding the manifold eccentricities of James Gordon Bennett Jr., founder of this newspaper, was just why the man was spellbound by owls.

Bennett had plenty of offbeat enthusiasms: packs of small noisy dogs, omnipresent centigrade thermometers and high-speed coach driving among them. But owls by far were dominant.

Around his country estates they flitted and swooped, as privileged (noted one biographer) as sacred monkeys round an Asian temple. Indoors, there was an abundance of stuffed owls and owl statues. Paintings of owls lurked in the corners.

Curved, cast or molded, owls served as adornments and receptacles. They decorated his stationery, his china, his coaches and cars, even the livery of his servants.

And they were not only symbols but guides.

Bennett for years had considered creating an English-language newspaper in Europe, but couldn't quite make up his mind. One night in 1887, as he stood on his balcony of his apartment overlooking the Champs Elysees, he heard an owl hoot. Taking this as a favorable omen, he then and there made his decision and the Paris Herald began to take shape. And in its early years, the symbol which dominated the editorial page was, of course, an owl.

But why owls?

One explanation has it that Bennett, on watch as a young officer during the American Civil War, dozed off one night and that only the hooting of an owl awakened him. Other accounts emphasize the role of Bennett's father, who told him that the owl symbolized the good newspaperman, vigilant and watchful through the night—even sleeping with his eyes open. And, of course, the owl is the favorite bird of Athena, Greek goddess of counsel and war. On Bennett's seals, an owl appears, with a legend underneath reading "La nuit porte conseil." This same motto became a fixture in the Herald itself.

Perhaps the most compelling clue, however, comes from William Shakespeare's reference, in *Venus and Adonis*, to "the owl, night's

herald": for Bennett, a perfect combination of images.

Whatever the reasons for Bennett's compulsion, his fascination with these birds is clear. There were times, in fact, that it nearly got out of hand.

When Bennett built the New York Herald building on Herald Square in New York in 1894, modeled on the Palazzo del Consiglio (note the word counsel, again) in



Verona, he had the roof's perimeter decorated with 18 massive bronze owls with great yellow eyes that lit up at night and glowered down upon the city.

One survivor of this flock made its way from Herald Square to the Herald Tribune's later offices on West 41st Street, and then on to France, where it perches today in the publisher's office in Neuilly. (It is just one of several latter-day uses of the owl as an IHT symbol. The paper's in-house newsletter, for example, is named *The Owl*.)

Perhaps the most extreme manifestation of Bennett's owl mania came when he began hatching a plan for his funeral monument. This, he decided, was to be a statue 200 feet high, to be erected on Bennett property in Washington Heights overlooking Manhattan. It was to be in the form of a gigantic owl, 125 feet high, on a 75-foot pedestal.

As the headstrong Bennett outlined the project, and architect Stanford White designed it, the owl would be hollow, with a circular staircase leading up to its eyes, which were to be windows looking out over the city. His coffin would



A Benneitian concept of his funeral monument, as sketched by the architect. Inset: bookplate from the publisher's yard.

hang from two steel chains suspended from inside the owl's head, so that visitors, trudging upward on the interior staircase, would be able to pay their respects to the monument's creator en route to a magnificent view of the city.

Bennett, for a time, worked excitedly over his plans. The owl was to glare "ferociously," he insisted. It was to be made of glazed granite and to be finished as soon as possible in order to constitute a New York landmark even before his death.

White drafted the documents and a sculptor began making preliminary models. But, in June 1906, Bennett's dream of spending eternity in the head of an owl came to an abrupt end when White was shot to death. Bennett, apparently deciding this was a bad omen, canceled the project.

By the time death came to Bennett a dozen years later, he had married and mellowed. His funeral was a model of dignity and his remains were interred quietly, in Paris, at the Passy Cemetery on the Place du Trocadero.

No name nor inscription, no birth or death date is on his tombstone. The final resting place of James Gordon Bennett Jr. is marked only by a solitary carved owl.

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For 100 years the International Herald Tribune has been making the world feel at home in Europe. We salute this talent, for we've made it our pleasure to make the world feel at home in North America.

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What's the difference between football fans and car drivers? Football fans only get a new European Champion every four years. Car drivers get one every year. The 1986 European Champion comes from Germany. To be more exact, from Wolfsburg. The Golf has achieved a number of unique successes. No other car has sold nine

million units in 13 years. In 1986 alone the Golf has made more than 730,000 new friends between the North Cape and Gibraltar. Could there be a worthier European Champion? It's sporty and yet economical; compact and yet spacious. It looks good and is nevertheless highly practical. The readers of a leading German car magazine "Auto,

Motor, Sport" made it their "World Champion 1987". Could there be a better recommendation? The Golf. It has all the distinctive Volkswagen qualities: reliability, economy, durability and an unusually full warranty package. **Volkswagen.** You know it makes sense.



How Computers Help To Shape the News

By Arnie Kornel

NOT long ago, the words in this newspaper would have endured a long series of transformations wrought with ink, paper and lead before reaching the page.

In the last two decades, however, computers have become the favored tools for helping reporters and editors shape rough prose into polished articles.

That's not to say that the publication of intelligible and informative newspapers is impossible without them. But it's increasingly rare.

By and large, information technologies have fundamentally altered the way journalists and printers do their work. And in the process, they have made possible the delivery of fresher and more tightly edited news to readers.

Among European newspapers, the International Herald Tribune has been a pioneer in its use of computers and advanced communications. The paper's technological commitment can be traced back to 1986, when its forerunner, the New York Tribune, made history by installing the first commercially available mechanical typesetter.

This was the Linotype. Developed by Ottmar Mergenthaler, it accessed stored sets of characters, assembled them and cast slugs of lead type ready for printing.

The next technological leap came in the late 1960s and early 1970s, when a few papers, the IHT among them, began using electronic

phototypesetters fed by long reams of telex-punched paper tape to set some material, mostly financial figures.

In 1978, the paper installed electronic text editing and phototypesetting systems in a glass and steel building at its new Neully headquarters. This initial system itself became a casualty of advancing technology when it was replaced, in 1984, with the Atex Corp. mini-computer system.

Left behind were the clanging Linotypes that had served at its Rue de Berri address since the 1930s. And gone, too, were most of the telex machines and typewriters.

Few would dispute that the transition has succeeded in its objectives of lowering production costs, particularly as far as the printer work force is concerned, while enabling the paper to get more news to more readers more quickly.

In fact, whereas a seasoned Linotypist could set about 250 lines of text per hour, the paper's electronic typesetter can spew out four times as much each minute.

When all is working well, the IHT's Atex system monitors communications links, stores information, enables the paper's journalists to write and edit stories at their terminals, and passes finished copy on to the electronic typesetters.

Fed by a dozen international telecommunications lines, the system automatically sifts through about 3 million words a day pouring in from around the world. It stores a third of them for perusal by

At the Neully offices, editors and computer terminals have supplanted the printers and linotypes of earlier years.

the paper's editors, who each day undertake the gargantuan task of selecting the approximately 50,000 words that will find their way into the day's edition.

Editors and reporters, using some of the 60 terminals linked to the system's five processors, prepare the stories for publication. The text editing features of the Atex system, specially designed for a newspaper environment, permit the journalists to move or delete copy with simple keystrokes.

After stories have received the final editorial touches, a single keystroke commands the computer to move the article into one of two Harris Corp. phototypesetters located in the page makeup area. These machines print characters at high resolution onto a wide roll of glossy photographic paper using pulses of light.

A computer-guided electron beam paints the characters on the face of a cathode ray tube, which in turn illuminates white, photosensitive paper that is passed through an automatic developer. The comput-

er traces the proper character based on digital information stored in its memory. Referring to a table of character widths, it generates the correct space between characters and words, and advances the paper as necessary.

The printers, the same breed that once cast hot lead and set type, now cut and paste the text onto full-size pages. Those pages will be photographed and transmitted by electronic facsimile machines to the IHT's print sites around the world.

For those who knew the pre-computer days, a certain nostalgia remains. Jean Favre, production manager, joined the IHT as a Linotype operator 42 years ago. "The ambience, the odor of the ink—there was everything," he said. "Now there is nothing of that."

But few would dispute that the computers are here to stay. Said one editor who has been at the paper longer than most: "No one who's worked with the electronic system could consider going back to lead, if spite of the love we had for it."

The March of Time

ONE HUNDRED years ago when the then *Paris Herald* was founded in New York, there was no radio or television, no airplanes or satellites, and very little ready international communication or transportation of any kind. Today there is.

Ten years ago when *WorldPaper* was founded in Boston, there were no live TV "space bridges" between countries, no direct dialing for instant and automatic telephone links internationally, no space shuttles and no electronic 24-hour trading of global securities. Today there is.

INTERNATIONALISM and global thinking are the *leit motifs* of the day.

The International Herald Tribune is an important part of this, providing primarily Western news and views of important world affairs with widespread international distribution daily to an English-speaking audience.

WorldPaper is a part of the same scene, publishing a single monthly edition in different countries (24) and different languages (English, Spanish, Chinese). Each issue focuses on a central global topic, and features reports of distinguished journalists around the world who are native to the regions from which they write.

With this pluralistic editorial view, we march to a somewhat different drummer than does the IHT. But we are pleased to march in the same international parade. If you would like to try our pace, please use the coupon.



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'Faxing' to Printers Around the World

By Amiel Kornel

AROUND 10:30 most evenings, Alfred Trouin rushes off from IHT headquarters in Neuilly in a race against the clock.

Braving the treacherous Paris traffic on his aging blue motor scooter, the paper's senior courier speeds negatives of the next day's first edition to printers across town, their presses ready to roll.

Although the seasoned messenger wastes no time in skimming through the narrow streets of Paris, he has little chance of beating the global telecommunications network that electronically transmits, page by page, copies of the IHT to its more distant print sites.

In fact, before he completes his 20-or-so-minute motorized sprint, copies of the paper are ready to fly from presses in Singapore, Hong Kong and Miami, as well as other European cities.

Rotating at 3,600 revolutions per minute, facsimile machines use lasers and microprocessors to transform each page into a stream of digital bits of data. That encoded series of black and white dots is then transmitted in roughly four minutes to identically spinning machines mounted with negatives at the distant printing plants.

On its way to the printers, the

information headed for Rome, Miami, Hong Kong and Singapore will pass through transponders on one of three satellites stationed in geostationary orbit about 36,000 kilometers above Africa, the Atlantic and the Indian oceans.

In addition to helping deliver the paper around the world, advanced communications assure that its editors are at no loss for news.

The Trib has only a small reporting staff, so it relies more than most newspapers on wire services and other outside sources of editorial copy. The Associated Press, Reuters, Agence France Presse and United Press International glut the paper's computers — and editors — with millions of words and financial figures daily. And stories filed by correspondents from The Washington Post, The New York Times, and the Los Angeles Times pour in over the high-speed telecommunications lines as well.

Because of its unique status as a global newspaper, the IHT has frequently been the first to put an emerging technology to practical use. In April 1974, for example, the IHT became the first newspaper to use electronic facsimile transmission across national boundaries.

Undersea cables began carrying signals across the English Channel encoded with images of each page to printers near London.

When the IHT began printing in Hong Kong in September 1980, it scored another first, becoming the first English-language newspaper to print entire issues via satellite.

The IHT has continued adding new print locations at a quickening pace. And more are to come, executives promise. Once a go-ahead has been received, it takes technicians only three to six months to bring a new print site on line.

The economic gains are considerable. "Telecommunications costs don't increase as do other distribution costs," René Bondy, deputy publisher, said recently. He added that a potential press run of 10,000 to 15,000 copies, some of which may be rerouted from existing printers, is enough to justify opening a new print site.

Today's high-tech distribution network has quickly outmoded that of the relatively recent, pre-oil-crisis past, when the IHT relied on airplanes, trucks and cars to speed the daily edition from Paris to distribution points around Europe.

The system worked more or less well. Readers in major European cities usually received their copies of the paper on the publication date, though often late in the afternoon. Today, most readers from Asia to South America can count on reading the Trib each morning.

And once the benefits of earlier delivery become apparent to local readers, circulation climbs. Asian sales, amounting to only 2,000 copies per day in 1979, have risen to about 32,000 since the IHT began printing in Hong Kong in 1980, then Singapore two years later. And, one week after the Rome print site launch, IHT circulation in Italy had climbed by 30 percent.

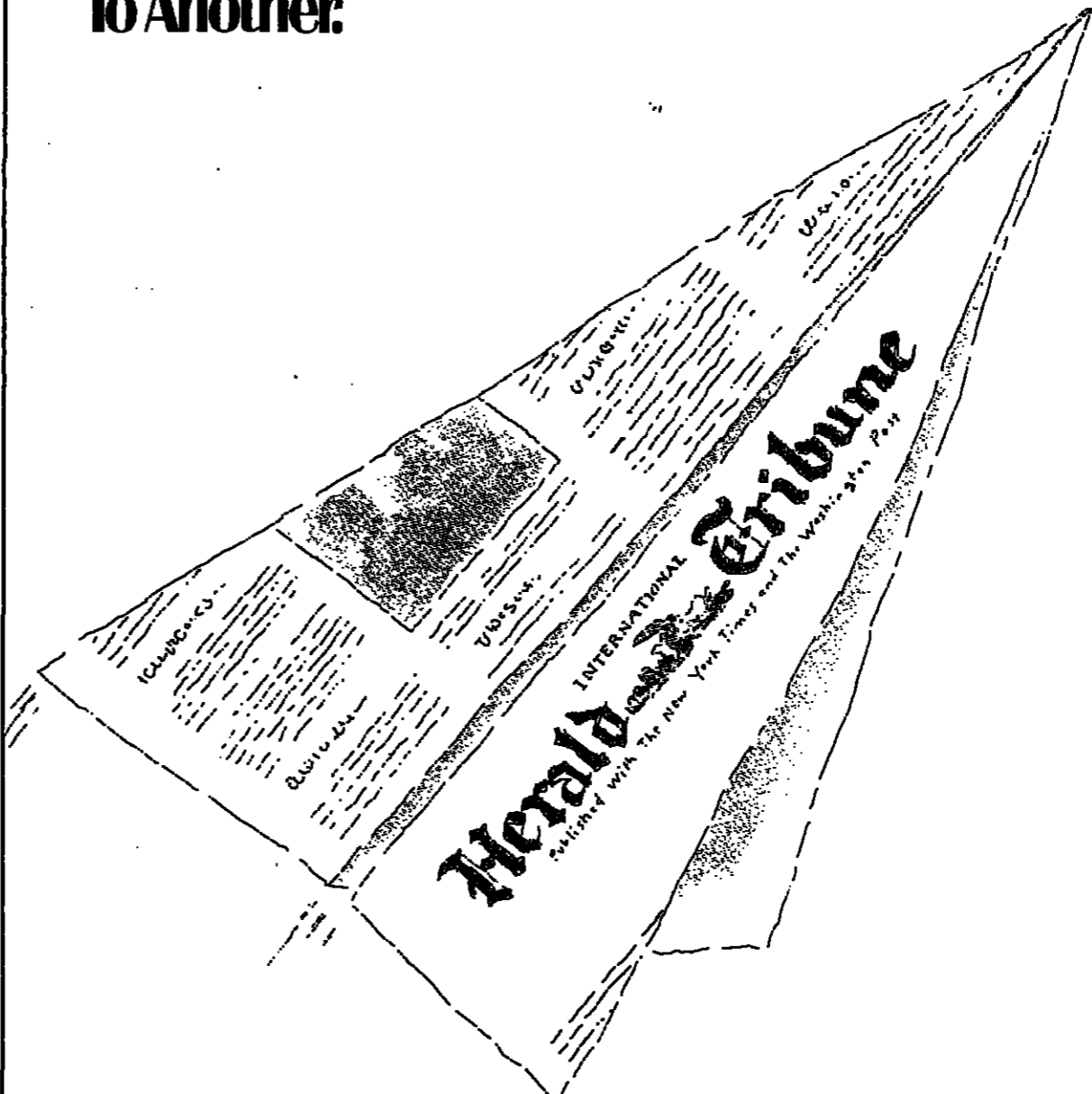
Others have followed the Trib's technological lead. Today, the Financial Times, the Wall Street Journal and USA Today, among English-language papers, use facsimile technology to assure quick delivery to international readers.

This technology, in fact, has become ubiquitous. Papers around the world have begun to transmit pages to remote printing sites within their own countries, according to IFRA, the Darmstadt, West Germany international research institute for newspaper technology.

In fact, ideological opposites though they may be, Pravda in the Soviet Union and the Wall Street Journal in the United States have combined in at least one common cause — they were among the first to apply facsimile technology on a national basis.

Amiel Kornel is European editor for IDC Communications Inc. of Framingham, Mass.

Happy Birthday From One World Traveller To Another.



What do you give a hundred year old on its birthday? When the hundred year old is The International Herald Tribune, you give it well deserved accolades.

"The Trib" has been as welcome as news from home for a full century, making travellers feel right at home whether they're in Hong Kong, The Hague, or Marseilles.

Over the years the truly experi-

enced wayfarer has learned the two travel essentials. They rely upon The International Herald Tribune for their news, and MasterCard® for just about everything else.

So from one world traveller to another... Happy Birthday. We'll see you around in Singapore, Paris, Rio, Tokyo, Zurich...



One of a series of messages from leading companies of the world appearing during the IHT's anniversary year

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The Electronic Newsboys: See Them Run

By Virginia Vittoz

READERS usually pick up the International Herald Tribune without much thought about how it got there. But the story of how more than 170,000 copies reach purchasers in 164 countries each day is a tale full of oddities and ingenuities — and even a bit of danger.

It has been that way since the earliest days, when founder James Gordon Bennett Jr. became the first publisher in Europe to use the horseless carriage to speed papers to readers. Perhaps the most spectacular of these vehicles was the racy, red 30-hp Mercedes which started on the Trouville run. It thundered away from the printing plant on the Rue du Louvre at 3:45 each morning and reached Trouville, 130 miles away, by 6:30 — good time indeed for those days.

Direct successors to these early vehicles were the Citroën station wagons that carried the paper over much of Europe, a system that

started as World War II ended and continues even today.

In 1928, the paper became the first in Europe to use airplanes for delivery, as the air-freight biplanes of Air Union began scheduled flights between Le Bourget and London's Croydon airport.

Forty years later, the Trib experimented for three years with its own charter planes, brightly painted in yellow and black, the IHT colors. But the expense was enormous, particularly after the oil crisis began to bite.

The IHT's first experiment in remote-site facsimile printing bridged the Paris-London gap in 1974. Circulation in the United Kingdom soon doubled, and the paper went on to establish seven additional printing sites. Each is the hub of its own intricate and often-shifting delivery network — an unparalleled distribution system built and directed by circulation director François Desmaisons and

associate publisher Alain Lecour and their staff.

Some 57 different airlines are used in the global distribution process, as well as a vast array of cars, trucks, trains and postal services. Often, one car will relay copies to several others as the routes fan out throughout the night. Subscribers' copies are often mailed from the nearest printing site, but are privately hand-delivered in an increasing number of cities.

Once the newspaper enters the national or local distribution system, independent importers, wholesalers and retailers take over, but IHT personnel stay close by.

Sometimes they encounter unusual problems. Not long ago, for example, a number of London sub-

scribers complained about missing copies. After initial checks proved fruitless, an IHT executive decided to look into the problem personally.

In the best private-eye tradition, he narrowed the list of suspects, then followed a new driver one night as he signed in, picked up papers, loaded them into a car, and drove into town.

Suddenly the suspect stopped his car as it crossed a small bridge. He emerged, heaved his cargo into the water below, and headed for home.

IHT inspectors also ensure that hotels, conferences and exhibitions are supplied early in the day. They supervise the sale of some 45,000 copies each day to many of the world's airlines.

Centennial Report Staff

Editor: Robert K. McCabe
Production Editor: Wendy Mallinson
Graphics Editor: Robert K. Anderson

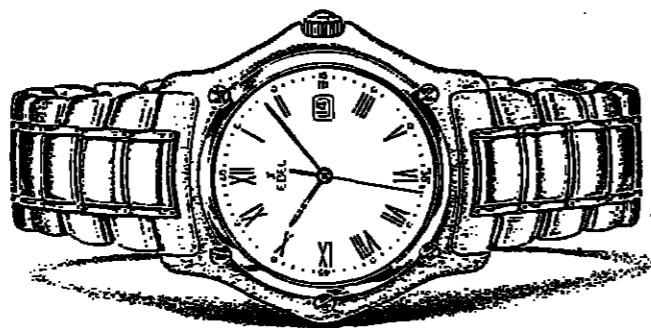
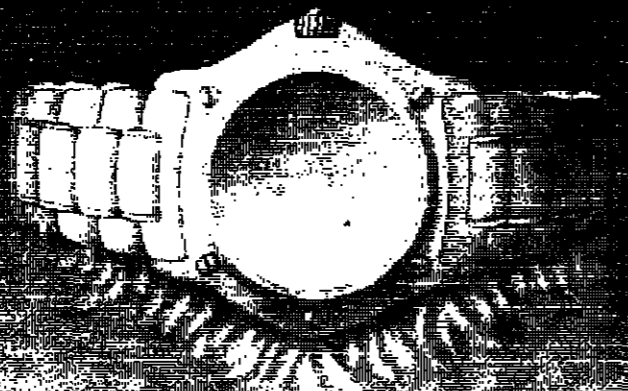


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Publishing a Paper For a Global Village

By Lee W. Huebner
International Herald Tribune

FROM its first issue, the Paris Herald represented a startling change in the world of newspapers. There were those, of course, who expected very little from James Gordon Bennett Jr.'s bright new inspiration. Bennett himself was loath to predict too much for it. But both in harnessing new technology (in this case the transatlantic cable) and in identifying a new audience (the mobile, multinational European elite) Bennett virtually invented the concept of international publishing. And in ways he may never have imagined, that idea would transform the cozy world into which he had been born.

The newspaper's growth, from that day to this, has been fuelled by a constant readiness to change with changing times. This adaptability is our legacy, and we see it still as our role. We best honor our past by seizing the future. And in a time of astonishing technological progress, we see our future as one of continuing change.

There was a day, as late as the 1960s, when ours was primarily a newspaper for Americans, traveling or resident in Western Europe. But today, most of our readers are not Americans and virtually all of them are citizens of the world.

The IHT's present constituency is a newly emerging community composed of people in all parts of the world whose lives stretch across national boundaries, who share an international point of view. It is a community whose members speak the same language—in two senses of that term. First, they usually speak and read English, and, second, they think about the world in very similar ways.

They may live on opposite sides of the planet but they often have more in common with one another than with their own geographic neighbors back home.

And one of the things they have increasingly in common is this newspaper, which now can be read the same morning on every continent.

Two significant technological revolutions have spurred our efforts to serve as a true community newspaper for this emerging global community.

The first is the power wrought by computers on the way we gather and process news. We can now collect more information from more

places in less time than ever before—and get it into print faster and at lower cost.

The second revolution affects the way we distribute news, using advanced telecommunications to link our Paris newsroom with printing sites across the world to print simultaneous facsimile editions.

These techniques, of course, are not unique to the IHT. And falling costs are accelerating their spread. As late as 1980, for example, we needed to sell about 25,000 copies a day to justify setting up a new print site. Today that number is down to about 10,000 copies.

And if it is now economical for us to print in eight or nine countries, there is no reason why it will not make sense soon to print in 18 or 19 countries, or even, someday, in 80 or 90 sites around the world.

As it has become easier in recent years to reach an international audience, international media have proliferated, multiplying manyfold those who compete for the time and money of international readers and advertisers. But expanding even faster is the marketplace for international information. The IHT's advertising and circulation have grown more rapidly in recent years than ever before, despite the emergence of new international publications. The rising tide has lifted all boats.

But what will this global information explosion actually mean for those who receive the information? After all, more information is not necessarily a good thing, in and of itself. It can mean greater understanding, to be sure, but it can also serve to overwhelm and overload readers, producing more misunderstanding, more noise and more confusion.

It is not enough simply to make quantitative leaps in sharing information. We know we must also improve the quality of the information we share. I will mention here just three dimensions of this challenge, what I would call the problems of condensation, dramatization and specialization.

For our editors, the challenge of responsibly selecting and compressing information is a daily preoccupation. Every 24 hours, they must evaluate some three million words which flow into our Paris computers, and choose just one percent of them for publication.

What readers seek most in a



"EIFFEL IS BUILDING HIS TERRIBLE TOWER; THAT AWFUL MAN BENNETT IS STARTING THIS PAPER; EVENTUALLY THEY'LL PROBABLY HAVE SOME FUNNY AMERICAN COLUMNIST—NOTHING WILL EVER BE THE SAME"

good newspaper, we believe, is trustworthy, expert judgment as to how the bewildering array of information produced around the world each day should be selected and displayed in one manageable, efficient, compact package.

Good editors must help their readers save time—it is one of their central functions.

A second challenge involves the inevitable need for dramatization—finding ways to hold readers' attention amid the clutter and babble. In such an environment, there is a powerful temptation to seize not on what is essential or representative but instead on what is captivating—the overly simple, the abnormal or sensational. At the very time when we most need the media to help us understand a world we can no longer master through our direct experience, the picture they give us is too often a distorted one.

What contemporary journalism needs perhaps above all else are more reporters who can write, both

accurately and compellingly, about the day by day complexities of our time.

Finally, there is the challenge of specialization, which threatens to lure us into ever smaller, more fragmented corners of the information world. As the specialists learn—and talk—more and more about less and less, we also will need more gifted generalists (and stronger general interest media) to help us understand one another across our special disciplines and to help us relate our particular expertise to the service of the larger whole.

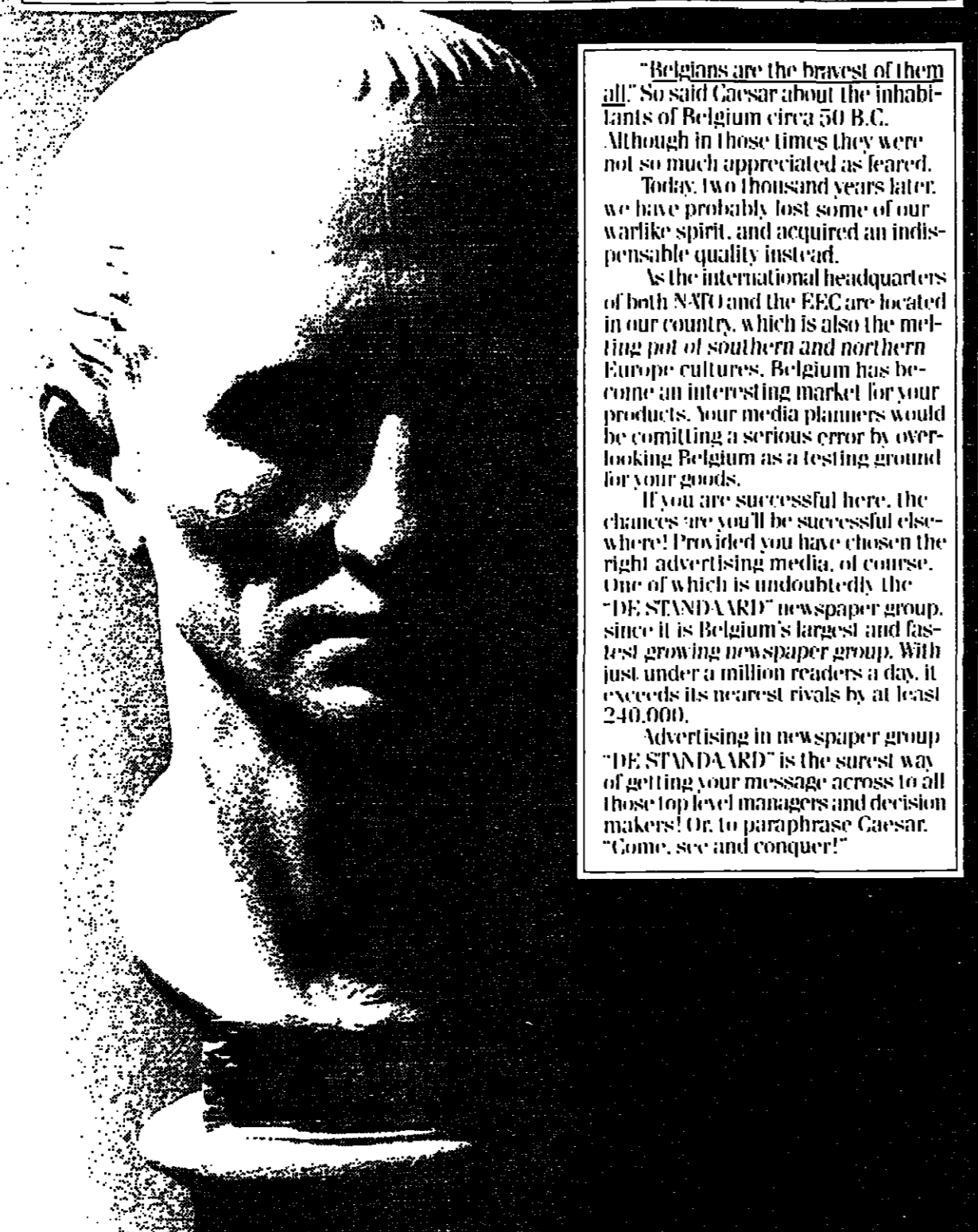
Condensing accurately, dramatizing responsibly, translating the insights of specialists into the language of laymen—these are among the challenges of the new information age—intensified constantly by the force of new technology. They define a central part of this newspaper's agenda as it enters its second century.

Lee W. Huebner became publisher of the International Herald Tribune in 1979.

For forty years
we have remained
a southern German newspaper...
and have become
an international one.

Süddeutsche Zeitung

HORUM OMNIUM
FORTISSIMI SUNT BELGAE



"Belgians are the bravest of them all." So said Caesar about the inhabitants of Belgium circa 50 B.C.

Although in those times they were not so much appreciated as feared. Today, two thousand years later, we have probably lost some of our warlike spirit, and acquired an indisputable quality instead.

As the international headquarters of both NATO and the EEC are located in our country, which is also the melting pot of southern and northern Europe cultures, Belgium has become an interesting market for your products. Your media planners would be committing a serious error by overlooking Belgium as a testing ground for your goods.

If you are successful here, the chances are you'll be successful elsewhere! Provided you have chosen the right advertising media, of course, one of which is undoubtedly the "DE STANDAARD" newspaper group, since it is Belgium's largest and fastest growing newspaper group. With just under a million readers a day, it exceeds its nearest rivals by at least 240,000.

Advertising in newspaper group "DE STANDAARD" is the surest way of getting your message across to all those top level managers and decision makers! Or, to paraphrase Caesar, "Come, see and conquer!"

KRANTENGROEP DE STANDAARD

For more information contact JOSHUA POWERS, 10 News House, Dolphin Square, London SW1V 3NA, U.K., tel. 1 834 55 66, telex 917684.

For Trib Buffs: Books, Columns and a Magazine

HERE'S more information available about the International Herald Tribune and its history in other Centennial productions.

These include books, special columns, a video cassette narrated by Walter Cronkite, and a Centennial magazine. The latter, called Our Century/Our World, published last month, was distributed with the Trib on publication day. Additional copies are available at \$10 to cover postage and handling.

Just out is "The International Herald Tribune: The First Hundred Years," by Charles Robertson, published by Columbia University Press, New York, the first full history of this newspaper.

"A Century of News," edited by

Bruce Singer and with an introduction by Art Buchwald, also is now available. A large-format book, it includes pages from 10 decades of this paper's reporting. Published earlier was "The Belle Epoque" by Hebe Dorsey, an illustrated history of Herald coverage of fashions and follies at the turn of the century. Both are published by Thames and Hudson Ltd. in London and Harry N. Abrams Inc. in New York.

"The Global Newspaper," a 28-minute film history of the IHT, was also made this year, narrated by Walter Cronkite and directed by Douglas Manning.

All three books and a video-cassette of the film are available from the IHT Book Division, as is a fourth recently published book, "Asia: Guide to Business Travel,"

written and edited by staffer Robert K. McCabe. Over the past year, the IHT has printed a series of Centennial columns including reminiscences by former staffers, aspects of today's IHT, and general Tribiana.

These columns, which supplement this report, began on Oct. 2, 1986, with a report on plans for the Centennial year. Later columns covered the Flame of Liberty campaign (Nov. 15), the Paris economics conference (May 21 and June 2), the antique auto rally in Germany (June 26), the launch of the Rome edition (July 2), the polo day in England (July 29), and the IHT distribution network (Aug. 5).

Among journalistic reminiscences were columns by the late Waverley Root on the 1920s (April

16, 21 and 23), and the 1930s, recounted by Jack Lums (Jan. 14, 16 and Aug. 14) and R.P. Harris (April 6, 7, and Aug. 26). Writing on the 1940s were Hal Everts (June 12 and Sept. 4), Kenneth Koye (June 19), Paul Evan Ress (July 11 and 23), and the late Harry Bach and 231, and Robert K. McCabe (Aug. 19), and Robert K. McCabe (Nov. 20) wrote on the 1950s.

Other topics include the story of the front page Dingbat (April 3), Bennett's refusal to leave Paris in 1914 (May 7), both by Virginia Vitoz, and the history of the merger that produced the present-day paper (July 9).

Readers interested in obtaining reprints of columns may write the Promotion Department, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

The other person's point of view.

A British point of view may coincide with the American view, but then it may not. A French view might differ from both.

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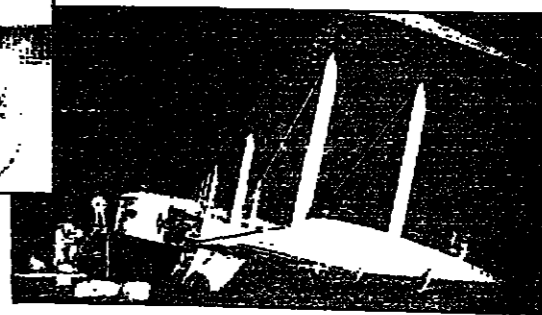
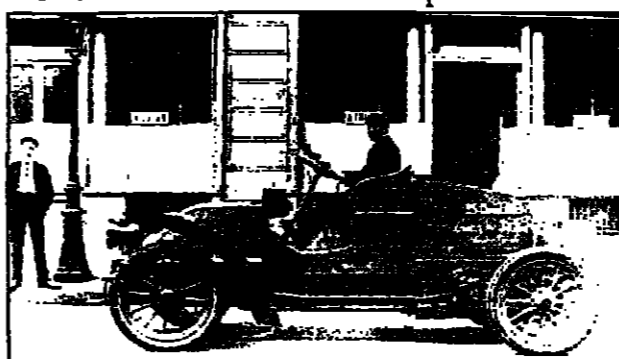
The Washington Post WEEKLY Le Monde

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE SALUTES 100 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

During its 100-year history, the International Herald Tribune has proven that building on a tradition of excellence naturally leads to greater achievements.

The newspaper that was the first in Europe to introduce linotype and use process engraving for half-tone illustrations was the same newspaper that in 1978 installed a highly advanced and wholly computerized editing and typesetting system.

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To the International Herald Tribune—a newspaper that serves readers all over the globe—congratulations on completing 100 years of excellence! The Chicago Tribune's past affiliation with your newspaper* makes us feel especially proud to recognize this historic milestone!

Chicago Tribune

1847-1987
140 years of tradition

*On Friday, November 30, 1984, the Chicago Tribune returned to its original name, Tribune. The following day, The New York Herald, now the International Herald Tribune, absorbed the Paris Tribune.

Fin-de-Siècle France: Crisis and Color

By Steven England

No city could have provided more rewarding terrain on which to launch a newspaper than did the Paris of the late 19th century. Readers abounded; so did news. Literally within days of the first appearance of James Gordon Bennett's Herald, on Oct. 4, 1857, the French Third Republic offered the new daily the best gift a government can make—a newspaper. It underwent a crisis that resulted, within a month, in the resignation of President Jules Grévy.

Roman Catholics did not recognize the legitimacy of the regime. At the other end of the spectrum, a smaller but steadily growing proletariat was contending to collectivist theories calling for class struggle and socialist revolution. Given the intolerable conditions of domestic and factory life for the lower classes it is not surprising that violence of word and deed proliferated. Indeed, the "Social Question," as it was called, dominated French public life even more than the anti-German *revanchisme* for which the era is better known today.

Both of the period's most famous *affaires* involved a complicated mix of both elements. Within a year of the Herald's appearance, a charismatic general with a common name, Boulanger (Baker), plunged the republic into the first serious crisis of its young existence. Tremendously popular thanks to his posture and patriotism, Boulanger assembled an extraordinary coalition of political forces, ranging from the far left to the royalist aristocracy. His aim: to overthrow what he saw as a flaccid parliamentary regime, paralyzed by parties and compromise, and set up in its place—what? Here was the rub.

To the lower classes, Boulanger promised a "social and democratic republic," yet, at the same time, he was secretly accepting millions of francs from the royalists, making them vague promises about a restoration of the monarchy. Boulanger's national campaign was far and away the grandest on record ("American style," as it was called) and it gulped many. Some later rued their credulity. One, for example, was Benoit of the Herald, who quickly backed off after a government warning.

A decade later, another officer, this time a captain who happened to be a Jew, was the occasion of the republic's next great testing. Found guilty, on the basis of fabricated evidence, of espionage for the Germans, Alfred Dreyfus was shipped to Devil's Island, but his ghost stayed behind to sunder Paris society and French politics. The Dreyfus Affair, which pitted Catholics and Royalists, as well as many conservative republicans, against the defenders of justice for the individual, saw the emergence of organized antisemitism as a force in French public life.

The Herald: A Kiss on the Chic

By Wendy Mallinson

The Paris Herald of the Belle Epoch — "the sanest paper in Europe," according to an 1890 editorial — devoted an extraordinary amount of attention to the world of fashion. The Rue de la Paix, home of the era's great couturiers and milliners, was a regular beat for Herald writers. The "costume of the day" was a page-two feature for years. And, entirely in keeping with the frivolity of the times — and the *can-can* mad editor — even the latest fashions for dogs were duly described. Exclaimed one 1907 article: "Little dogs are decidedly the latest craze, and for them are made all kinds of coats and collars and luxuries of all descriptions."

Herald founder James Gordon Bennett Jr. added to the already extensive coverage with frequent, weekend fashion supplements that were notable both for their technology and their artistry. Handsome printed in rotogravure, they featured four-color illustrations and, later, photos, by some of the finest artists of the day. Catering as it did to the tastes and whims of the day's privileged few, Bennett's Herald faithfully covered their gatherings, parties and weddings — and always described how everybody was dressed.

Not at all unusual was this 1907 item: "Mrs. Astor's Annual Ball — Five Hundred Guests Present, the House of Her Son Also Being Utilized." Descriptions of the outfits of many of the 500 followed. Parties aside, even the daily life of the fashionable Parisian woman consisted of a series of elaborately planned social activities. To be properly dressed for it all, four or five complete outfits per day were essential. In 1901, the Herald devoted a full page to the smart Parisian woman's typical day — a morning outing in the Bois de Boulogne, then lunch, fittings, social calls and afternoon tea, followed by dinner and an evening on the town. Not surprisingly, the article detailed the extensive wardrobe required for such a day.



ELEGANT DRESS FOR CASINO.

NO NEED OF ANY WOMAN BEING PLAIN

Beauty was a subject of much ongoing attention during the Belle Epoch years. One source of public fascination — and some envy — was the irresistible *jeune femme fatale*. According to one article, "During the trial of a Polish countess accused of murder, the guard had to be changed every two hours, as one look from the beauty was enough to make them lose their heads."

Throughout the era, the Herald described a multitude of methods and products to create a similar — if not identical — effect. "No need of any woman being plain" proclaimed a 1901 headline. In somewhat the same vein, a 1901 ad for Dr. Day's "Remarkable Preparations" proclaimed, "Women today are young or old. The middle-aged woman has disappeared."

Innovation was everything. Mme. Adair, of the Rue Cambon, ran an ad for her "Tappy Eye Treatment" ("No one save those who have taken it knows the feeling of restfulness that comes"), a process which combined "electricity and the new light ironing cure."

Another ad told of the facial marvels achieved by Mme. Merle, who "EDUCATES" the muscles, then she "DISCIPLINES" them. "The process included a series of exercises designed to obtain 'beauty of expression' — and crossed eyes, according to some cynics.

Mme. Adair, clearly a woman ahead of her time, also stressed a scientific approach. According to a 1906 Herald report: "There is a little white microbe which we can hardly do without and which goes over our body defending us from the microbes of disease. The face, the mouth and the head are filled with these microbes, and we should do all in our power to preserve them in a state of vitality. For these the 'Huile Orientale' is excellent."

EXERCISES FOR OBTAINING BEAUTY OF EXPRESSION.

How to Obtain a Good Figure. How to Keep It.

The corset — "the soul of the toilette" — was the subject of much newspaper and just as much turn-of-the-century controversy. Tight, rigid and extremely constricting, the corset squeezed a woman's figure into the S-shape that was the ideal of the day.

Sometimes it did more than that. "Tight-Lacing Kills" was the headline of a 1901 report on the sudden death of a Miss Christina Booker. A post-mortem inquiry showed that her corset, "laced to the breaking point," had caused a "compression of the internal organs," leading to what the coroner's jury described, in what must have been a medical first, as "cerebral proplexy caused by tight-lacing."

The corset advertising wars were among the fiercest of the era. According to one Mme. Alibert, health was her top priority. Alibert corsets left "the stomach, the lungs and the heart perfectly free."

However, Mme. Guillot, "la reine du corset," was not to be outdone. According to numerous Herald advertisements over the years, her Rue de la Paix shop was "patronized by Parisian society women and the most celebrated French aristocrats," and her products, such as the Myster, the Gaine Tricot ("quite comfortable!" said one ad), and the Shadow, were "unanimously recommended by all the leading medical authorities."

As early as 1899, American women were protesting that corsets were the main cause of fainting in public. Mme. Guillot's somewhat sinister claim that "All who wear these corsets appear extremely slender and become so in fact after a few months" did little to stem the rising public outcry. Still, protested the Herald in a 1906 article, "New Corset Wonders Are Taunts to Foes." "The modern corset is not the instrument of torture and deformity which some reformers would make us believe."

Newer models reflected this attitude. "Hygienic" corsets were de-

NEW CORSET PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY. "LE PETIT CALICE."

By Mme. GUILLOT, Greatress of the "Mystère."

PRICE £2 12s. 6d.

The "Calice" with Slender Hips.

Declared the Herald: "The Rue de la Paix hat is a personage. To foreigners and country cousins it is high among the attractions of Paris. People come for it from Michigan."

Hat styles changed dramatically from season to season. A 1904 article described the switch from the previous season's "bulky headgear" to delicate hats that created "halo effects on the face."

By 1906, however, a headline read: "Headresses Worn in Lieu of Hats — Aigrettes, Feathers, Frosted Leaves, Diamond Dust and Dew Drops Are Constituent."

Such appeal was a crucial aspect of milliner's art. "The Herald readers who are lucky enough to be able to visit Lenthéric's showrooms go without delay." So was a touch of fancy. From a 1900 ad: "The fertile imagination of Mme. Carrier always creates exquisite things, unseen before, quite original and with all banality excluded from them."

Hats were also the source of some turn-of-the-century controversy. One ongoing, sometimes heated debate concerned the place of the hat in the theater. Various campaigns were afoot to force first-nighters to wear smaller models.

German actress Mme. Odilon, in a 1901 interview, managed to ruffle some feathers on the subject of Viennese hats. "Acht! They are atrocious!" she exclaimed.

And even the major technological breakthrough was no stranger to the hat world. Said one 1900 ad: "A NEW HAT PIN. AT LAST."

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE TITANIC, NEW WHITE STAR LINER, FOUNDERS OFF NEWFOUNDLAND; REPORTS ARE MOST CONTRADICTORY, BUT APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE IS FEARED

PASSENGERS SAVED MAY NUMBER 675.

ON Monday afternoon, April 15, 1912, sketchy Morse code messages tickled into the New York office of the Herald bringing the astounding news that the supposedly "unsinkable" White Star liner Titanic had struck an iceberg off Newfoundland Sunday night and was going down.

A tremendous news story was happening. But it was seemingly out of reach, some 1,200 miles from New York.

James Gordon Bennett Jr., publisher of the New York Herald and its European edition, who was in New York on a visit from his home in Paris, gathered the staff to plan the paper's coverage.

Subsequent bulletins named ships heading to the Titanic's rescue; nearest was the Carpathia. On its passenger list, Bennett found the name May R. Birkhead. He remembered that the Herald had printed a story a year earlier about how she had earned the money for a cruise to Europe by making and selling shirtwaists in a small town in Missouri. Bennett sent her a hasty message: "Wireless all operator can take on Titanic."

With the help of this young woman, who had never before written for publication, the Herald in both New York and Paris reported the details of the disaster sooner and more fully than most papers.

On April 16, the European edition of the Herald exclaimed in Paris: "The Titanic, New White Star Liner, Founders Off Newfoundland; Reports Are Most Contradictory, but Appalling Loss of Life Is Feared."

Today it is thought that of the more than 2,000 persons aboard, about 1,500 perished.

The April 17 Herald said 868 had survived, and listed many of the names. The paper also ran biographies of prominent people who had been aboard, including Colonel John Jacob Astor, the multimillionaire; banker Isidor Straus; Benjamin Guggenheim; and Charles H. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Railroad.

On April 18 in Paris, The Herald announced that between 1,312 and 1,505 were believed dead. Miss Birkhead had wired some details, and when the Carpathia arrived in New York that night, she went to the Herald with ample notes.

The sinking of the Titanic was perhaps the biggest story the Herald had ever told. Viewed in hindsight, it marks the end of an era of optimism; two years later, the world went to war.

Miss Birkhead soon sailed again to Europe. In Paris, she received a note from Bennett asking her to come to his office. "I want you to be my society editor," he said. The 26-year-old dressmaker accepted the unexpected offer, and became one of the best-known society reporters in the newspaper's history. She stayed at the Herald until 1926.

— Kyle Jarrard

Australian Players Successful at Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Tournament

Miss RYAN. Mrs. LARKOWICZ.

Miss A. F. Widdow and N. Brookes. Miss D. Dean and Miss H. Roper Barrett.

Miss A. F. Widdow and N. Brookes. Miss D. Dean and Miss H. Roper Barrett.

Said the Herald, somewhat circumspectly, "So many indirect requests have been made to the Herald about fashions for men, that the subject of men's dress can be well discussed and advised upon for the delectation of men."

Through it didn't garner the feverish coverage typical of women's fashion stories, menswear still managed to hold its own in the late-breaking-news department. According to one 1901 report: "The startling fact has been duly commented that M. Paul Deschanel was married in a frock coat."

Edward VII, before and after his 1901 coronation, was much watched by the fashion-conscious men of the day. According to the Herald, "Esper eyes scan minutely details of His Majesty's dress each time he appears in public."

He favored bright colors like red, and was observed wearing "purple ties and pink carnations." His many fashion firsts — single-breasted coats, gloves with baguettes — created instant panics among couturiers, who were besieged with requests for duplicates.

As always, the Herald's letters to the editor column served as an effective barometer of current concerns. A 1900 letter from "Jacques Bonhomme," earnestly requesting wardrobe advice from English readers (London fashions were considered the last word in menswear), included sober queries such as: "Are shirts with collars attached ever worn by English society men?"

Four days later, all Jacques' questions were answered, tongue-in-cheek, by a Mr. Algernon Gordon Smythe of London ("Shirts with collars attached are worn by English 'society men' whenever they wear shirts.")

By the mid-1900s, women's fashions had become extremely constricting. The hobble skirt, named for the mode of walk it necessitated, was so tight it daringly showed the outline of the thigh.

Paris fashions, especially, became more and more defiant, featuring slashed skirts and gossamer fabrics. Said one article of the time, "The evening gowns and the afternoon gowns! What ho! I blush. We are hobbled, we are slashed, and we are of a tightness! In fact these dresses are distinctly naughty."

Ultimately the death knell for such constricting fashions came from an increasing taste for the sporting life. Headlines began to document women's athletic achievements: "Woman Drives Her Auto From Paris to Riviera"; "Women Show Skill on Polo Field"; and even "Discuss-Throwing Has Fair Devotees."

Fashions followed the sporting trend, and the Herald was there to cover all the action. In 1903 it plugged the "drimoiot" — a shapeless and decidedly business-like garment "for protecting body and limbs while automobiling without danger of getting entangled."

In the "What the Doctors Say" column, some fashionable, yet sensible, advice was given on the subject of proper clothing for bicycling. The author advised against corsets ("Not only are they too warm, they interfere with respiration and shorten the breath, and these are only the least of their faults"), advocating loose skirts and blouses, plus eye protectors.

Attractive or not, sporting fashions were gradually accepted into polite society. A 1908 salon at the home of a prominent Paris socialite was, in a quiet way, a major breakthrough: "The invitation read *sans facon* — come as you are — in bicycling costume."

WHICH ONE IS NEW?

You probably recognize all but one of these famous company names. May we introduce the newcomer - KPMG. Previously, as Peat Marwick and KMG we were, of course, well known. Now we have come together to form the world's largest firm of accountants and

consultants. A firm that happens to have worked with all of these famous names. We haven't merged in order to be the largest, but to provide an even greater breadth and depth of service than before. Through our 650 offices in over 100 countries we provide integrated accounting,

auditing, tax and management consulting anywhere in the world. Through our policy of total commitment to client service we offer clients large and small the close, personal attention of a partner. KPMG - initially you may not have recognized us. Now you will.

The Old Lady and the C (as in Centigrade)

By Virginia Vitroz

EXACTLY four days before the turn of the century, on Dec. 27, 1899, the Paris Herald printed for the first time a letter to the editor that became the best-known in journalism's history.

The first time. But not the last. The letter did not concern politics. Or sex. Or money. It dealt instead with another truly basic human concern — the weather.

The letter appeared on Page 2, near the weather report. A bashful *nom de plume* was appended: "Old Philadelphia Lady." The letter became famous around the world. Why? Because after its first appearance, Old Philadelphia Lady's query ran on the same page the next day, and the day after that. With no editorial comment or explanation, the identical letter continued to run in most issues of the Herald for almost 19 years, until Dec. 12, 1918.

Who was the mysterious writer? And why did her letter run for so long?

The mystery surrounding the letter never has been satisfactorily solved, and conjecture has yet to stop. Some believe the letter's first appearance was perfectly routine, that the OPL's plea arrived in the mail one morning and by mistake was printed two days in a row, creating so much talk that the decision was made to rerun it indefinitely.

Another version is that the paper's owner, James Gordon Bennett Jr., refusing to admit to any carelessness, asserted that the letter's reappearance was deliberate, not accidental. Then, to support his point, he ordered that it appear regularly as long as he lived.

And it did. In fact, it was not until seven months after Bennett's death on May 15, 1918 that the



Mlle. Centigrade: A Young Philadelphia Lady takes the cause to her bosom.

large file of responses began to accumulate.

Other reactions ranged from amusement to fury. Some exasperated readers threatened to quit reading the Herald if the letter continued to appear. Others, reading the paper only at intervals, were surprised that the OPL had written again on the very same subject, they noted innocently, that they had read about three years previously. One 1912 correspondent may have spoken for most readers, however, when he saluted the paper for the services it provided him and then acknowledged, however reluctantly, that "even the Old Philadelphia Lady makes us feel cozy."

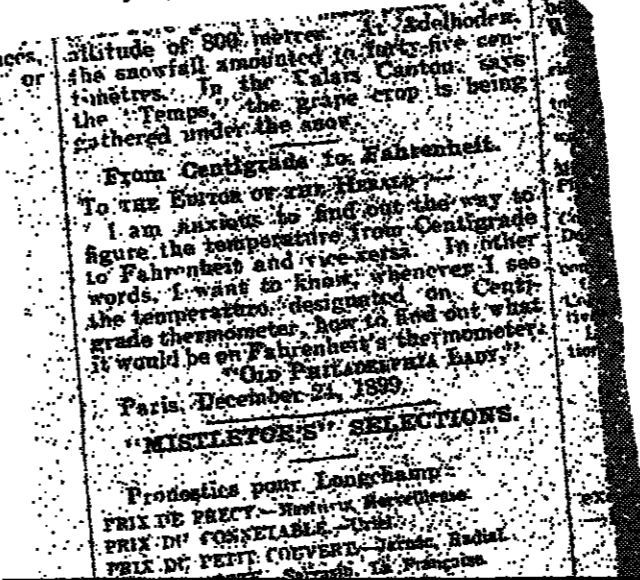
How does one make the long-sought conversion? There's no one simple way. But a popular method is to multiply the centigrade figure by 9, then divide by 5, then add 32 to the result.

It seems most likely that Bennett himself was the unseen hand on the OPL's pen. His longtime aide, C. Inman Barnard, later wrote that the letter was part of Bennett's personal campaign to promote the use of centigrade readings. And Bennett did have a passion for the subject. Centigrade thermometers could be found throughout his several homes and apartments. Some even hung on trees at his Riviera estate, and for a while he carried a centigrade thermometer in his pocket. Also, from time to time, a drawing of a "Young Philadelphia Lady," wearing a centigrade thermometer on her gown, appeared near the OPL letter.

And if Bennett didn't actually write the letter, his complicity in its saga is reasonably clear. A dedicated advocate of finding speedier and more efficient ways to do things, he was the first publisher in Europe to use the Linotype for printing, motor vehicles for newspaper delivery and radio for news gathering. It was perfectly in character that he would be among the first Americans to prefer centigrade thermometer readings.

Were Bennett alive today, he probably would be delighted to find that the method he preferred is gaining ground. And the OPL's query still fascinates readers. When the letter was rerun in 1980, to mark the launching of this newspaper's Asian edition, responses from helpful readers once again began to flow in from all parts of the world.

This story appeared earlier this year as a *Centennial Column*, drew a healthy response and is reprinted for readers who may not have seen it the first time around.



The Asahi Shimbun congratulates The International Herald Tribune on 100 years of journalistic excellence.

Herald The Trib.

It's no small feat to keep a newspaper going for 100 years. What's here today is quite often gone tomorrow.

We ought to know. *The Asahi Shimbun's* first edition came out in 1879. We've learned that quality, breadth, access and reliable objectivity are just a few of the things that offer no compromise. A fact *The Herald Tribune* would hardly dispute.

As times have changed, so have ways to deliver the news. *The Herald Tribune's* 1980 inauguration of satellite transmission between continents proved a forerunner to the *Asahi Shimbun's* own use of the system six years later. That made us the first Japanese-published newspaper to offer simultaneous publication in Tokyo, London and New York.

At home, we also publish the English-language *Asahi Evening News* as a quality source of information for Japan's international community. Planned IHT printing in Tokyo should not only serve as healthy competition, but broaden the perceptions that flow in and out of Japan.

Herald the premier international forum. Herald The Trib.

Asahi Shimbun ASAHI EVENING NEWS

Tokyo 104, Japan



They don't care what the wild waves are saying, they're looking at Fluffy Ruffles.

Yet another article, "Fluffy's Influence on Fashion Very Evident," showed her to be something quite unthinkable at the time — a fashion maverick: "Young girls seldom dare fly in the face of so famous and strongly entrenched a personage as Dame Fashion. There are those, however, who refuse to submit to every whimsical dictation."

Fluffy-oriented letters to the editor abounded. Some correspondents were concerned with the day-to-day activities of "Her Fluffiness," such as the woman who wrote, in reference to Fluffy's brief career as an interior decorator: "How could she direct painters and decorators when dressed in embroidered chiffons and veils?"

Another reader pleaded, "Your Fluffy Ruffles, far from being a simple, unassuming young woman, is a millinery despot who insists on governing the fashions of the land and reclothing the entire feminine population. I have three daughters who have made my life a nightmare."

Responded the Herald, somewhat uncharitably, "Every great cause has its tragedies and the writer himself admits that Fluffy Ruffles is a great and useful missionary. Let him buy the dresses, hats and shoes. There is no other way." Meanwhile, Fluffy's peer group was concerned with getting the look just right. Wrote one young woman, "I want to enter your contest, but, while I'm sure I look like Fluffy Ruffles, I sometimes smile, and Fluffy Ruffles has never worn anything but a frown or a chilling stare."

The Herald proved itself an able champion: "She is a victim of her own extreme prettiness. What wonder that she wears a frown sometimes? But Fluffy Ruffles is no snob. She emphatically maintains her right to smile."

The Herald even documented the alleged adventures of real-life Fluffies. In 1907, it reported, a Miss Anita Underhill of Manhattan, "weary and puzzled but blessed with a cheerful disposition that refused to see anything but roses on the drought-burned bushes," pondered "the Fluffy Ruffles problem — that of getting work." Anita thought a bit, then went to the nearest newsstand, bought all the Herald's in stock, then resold them in Central Park.

"Well," she concluded, "whenever I need money, I will simply sell the Herald. Nothing could be easier." Moralized the Herald: "Being able to think of something to do is half the battle. Being able and willing to do it is the other half."

Fluffy Ruffles would probably add, "Don't forget the clothes. They're important, too."

Fluffy Ruffles, Femme Fatale?

By Wendy Mallinson.

In mid-1907, a fictitious character skipped into the pages of the Paris Herald, where she held court for nearly a year and a half.

The exploits of Fluffy Ruffles — a sort of prototype of the day's young, optimistic, stylish American woman — quickly became daily fare in the Herald.

The source of all the fuss was her heavily hyped New York Herald introduction in a "Find Fluffy" contest ("the most exciting contest ever conducted by a newspaper"), in which Fluffy lookalikes were invited to submit their photos for a weekly judging. The promotion soon was extended to cover the turf of Paris Herald readers.

The publicity stunt was successful, and Fluffy soon became her own woman, so to speak — a character in her own right and the subject of fascination and much attention. Numerous articles described her unique fashion sensibility, and regular Sunday supplement comics documented her many adventures.

There was even talk of a Broadway play.

Then, at the end of 1908, she exited as suddenly and mysteriously as she had emerged, vanishing without a trace — or a farewell.

Legend had it that the fictional Fluffy started with money but lost it all, leaving her no option but to work for a living. However, her honest efforts were stymied by the naive yet deadly appeal she held for the opposite sex. Numerous careers — Fluffy, at various times, was a laundress, window dresser, milliner, palmist, newsgirl (selling the Herald, of course), nurse, riding teacher, dairymaid, features writer, jockey, social worker and opera singer, among many other jobs — were inevitably impaired by the masses of men who rapturously followed our heroine's every move.

There were those who tried to resist her charms. Said one correspondent to the Herald: "My best friend summed up his ponderous reflections in this bit of advice: 'Willy, if you want to keep your peace of mind in life, stay clear of anything that looks like Fluffy.'"

Willy concluded: "Fluffy is quite a type."

Much space was devoted to an ongoing debate on exactly what made Fluffy unique. Some articles positioned her as an early feminist. Said one writer: "She epitomizes the versatility and ability of the American girl. She can row the boat as well as the young man who is with her, mayhap. She frequently can run a touring car. She can swim and walk for hours without fatigue."

Said another: "She is the happy incarnation of a new type of feminism; one who in her struggle for life loses not one whit of her womanly charm, who remains feminine, exquisitely and deliciously feminine."

Opinions, however, differed. A 1907 article, headlined "Criticisms of Fluffy Suggestive of Jealousy," said this: "Most persons, especially men, don't want the rosebud to be a cabbage, although the cabbage is undoubtedly of far greater utility. They do not even demand logic from a damsel who has such witchery of grace and beauty."



Congratulations to an infant prodigy from a sprightly hundred-and- thirty-two- year-old.

The Daily Telegraph

Herald INTERNATIONAL **Tribune** 100

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

For 100 years, the International Herald Tribune has circled the globe with journalism of distinction. We are proud to be part of its history and its future.

The Washington Post



CLOSING the Paris Herald on June 12, 1940 took one day. Reopening it four years later took nearly four months.

On Aug. 30, 1944, one week after the French capital had officially been liberated, managing editor Eric Hawkins, wearing his war correspondent's uniform, drove into the city in a borrowed U.S. Army jeep. His assignment was to revive the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

Hawkins, an Englishman bilingual in French, had been managing editor of the Paris edition since 1924. Back in town, he headed directly for the Tribune building on the Rue de Berni. "It was evening as we turned off the Champs-Élysées into the street of my memories, and in the twilight I could see clearly the six-story sign on the building's facade proclaiming: HERALD TRIBUNE. I choked a little on my emotions."

The building was unscathed. Its requisitioning as a French ministry of labor office in 1941 apparently had been enough to keep the Germans away. Mlle. Renée Brazier, the business manager, had stayed on throughout the war. She collected rent from the French government and thereby showed a slight profit for the occupation years. Ernest Quillet, a Herald electrician who found another job during the Occupation, had showed up now and then to keep the presses in working order, and they were ready to roll when Hawkins returned.

And within a week, by Sept. 5, they were rolling, but not for the European Edition. Instead, they were printing Stars and Stripes, the Army paper.

Prewar editorial and composing room staffers quickly gathered, but financial and tax matters had to be untangled in both Paris and New York. Enough red tape had been cleared away by November for Helen Reid, the strong-willed wife and helpmeet of owner Ogden Reid, to wire the supreme allied commander, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, for permission to restart the Paris paper.

He said yes, and William E. Robinson, the New York edition's advertising manager, was sent over to Paris to work out the details.

Robinson's appointment with Eisenhower was set for Dec. 20. By that time, the Battle of the Bulge was raging. Robinson suggested that the appointment be postponed, but Eisenhower insisted on going ahead with it. The general readily gave his final approval for the needed supplies of fuel and newsprint, which then were under military control.

The presses finally started again for the Herald on Friday, Dec. 22, 1944, with a five-column, three-line banner headlining the ominous German advance in Belgium. The last issue of the paper, June 12, 1940, had been No. 19,244; this one was No. 19,245.

That first number ran four full pages. The paper could have doubled its press run with a two-page paper. Instead, it ran a box on the front page urging readers to "Share Your Copy of the Herald Tribune." Most of Page One was war news. Inside were such familiar features as Walter Lippmann's "Today and Tomorrow" column, the Mailbag with the Old Philadelphia Lady's hallowed inquiry about how to turn centigrade temperatures into Fahrenheit, and a handful of advertisements.

Six months earlier, Geoffrey Parsons Jr., then 36, had been tapped by Helen Reid, at Hawkins's suggestion, to become the European edition's editor. At the time, Parsons was chief of the New York edition's London bureau.

Parsons, a commentator wrote, felt that "a vastly expanded European edition" should reflect the new U.S. position as a paramount world power and should become the true voice of America in Europe, required reading for influential Europeans. But that vision was not to be fulfilled for decades.

"VICTORY." That single word in letters two inches high at the top of Page One told the story

May 8, 1945. In Paris, food was short and coal was rationed, but the day the Nazis were defeated, the French capital was fully lighted for the first time since 1939.

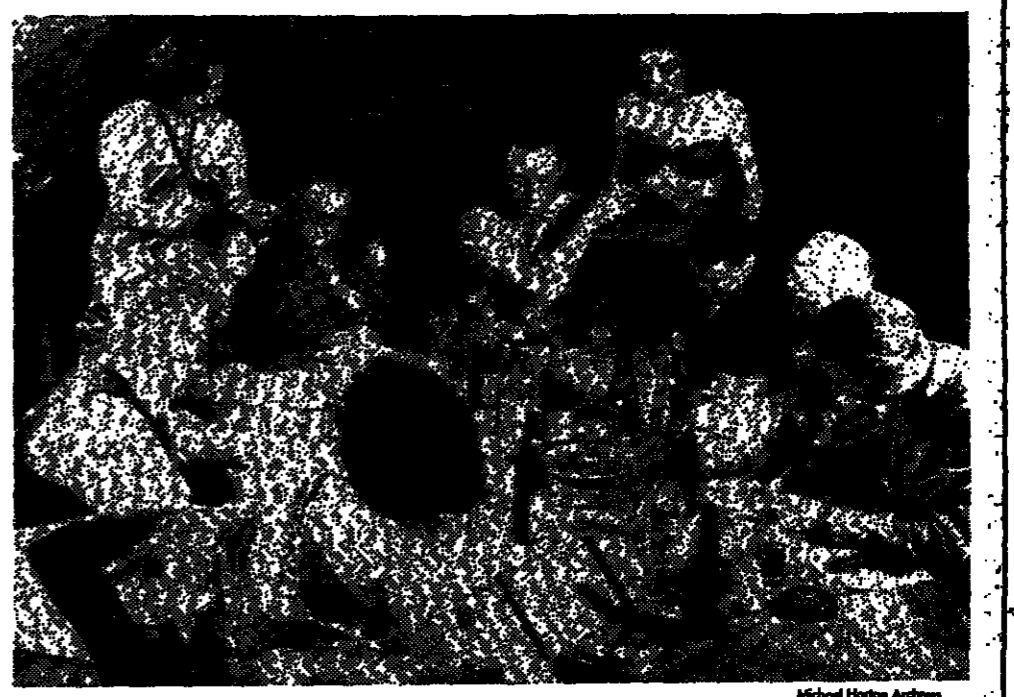
Leslie Midgley, the news editor, wrote the lead story. It began: "The German Army announced yesterday that it had surrendered unconditionally, laying down its arms in defeat after five years and eight months of bitter warfare raging all over Europe."

In one article, Carl Levin recounted how "all Paris went wild last night." From New York, John G. Rogers reported an "emotional binge," the streets filled with crowds and ticker tape. Seymour Freidin's dispatch from Berlin began, "Atop the rubble that remains of the most bomb-leveled city in the world the red banner of Soviet Russia snarped triumphantly this afternoon as exultant Russian soldiers swept into the hedgerows of the Tiergarten, opposite the Reichstag, and silenced the last of the Nazi defenders."

On Aug. 7, 1945, a two-line, eight-column banner proclaimed, "Atomic Bomb Revolutionizes War; Hits Japan Like 20,000 Tons of TNT." Midgley, the news editor, recalls that Frank Webb, the chief copy reader, "wrote a classic headline on that story that nobody has matched." As Midgley put it, "Most of the people at that time thought that it was just another big bomb, including a lot of military people. They didn't understand what had happened, but Frank did."

Eight days later, on Aug. 15, 1945, a three-line banner reported Japan's unconditional surrender. The off-lead, as newspapers call their second biggest story of the day, was headlined, "Petain Guilty, Mercy Urged." A third headline over a New York dispatch recounted, "Horns Toot, Kisses Are Free As U.S. Blows Off Victory Lid."

— Arthur Higgs



PARIS EDITION AT DEADLINE? — The early postwar years were grim but not uniformly gray. Longtime managing editor Eric Hawkins wrote that "the glittering ambience of Paris frequently gave the toilers on the New York edition the impression that life on the Paris Herald was just one bacchanalian orgy after another."

Around Christmas 1946, Hawkins continued, bureau chief John "Tex" O'Reilly, decided "that something ought to be done to stimulate further envy among the New York editorial staff. One night, as the deskmen completed their copyreading for the final edition, Tex walked in, followed by three streetwalkers, each carrying a bottle of champagne. Solemnly, Tex had the girls change from street clothes to a fetching *deshabille*, posed them around the desk and placed the champagnes squarely in front of the staffers." Then he called in a photographer, who managed to catch the editors buried in their work. (From left: Frank Webb, Michael Horton, Vincent Bugeja, Fred Shaw, Herb Kupferberg, Roy McMullen and Bob Haney.)

Prints were sent immediately to the New York desk, but outsiders never saw the photo. Until this past summer, in fact, few if any present-day staffers had seen it either. Then Horton, a participant in that evening's amusements and until his retirement this year a public relations executive in Brussels, came up with the photo — out of the blue.

— Arthur Higgs

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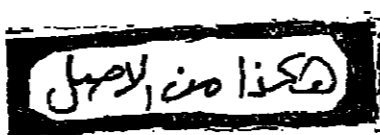
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Fiat Unit Sets Venture With Lucas

By David Brown
Special to the Herald Tribune
ROME — Magneti Marelli SpA, the car parts subsidiary of the Fiat SpA auto and industrial group, said Friday that it would take part in a joint venture with Britain's Lucas Industries PLC that will absorb Lucas' unprofitable alternator and starters division.

analysts have forecast tougher competition to result from an expected downturn in the world car market. "This is a highly competitive business in which sales volume is critical," said the Lucas spokesman. The Lucas division, with annual sales of about £50 million, has been unprofitable for some time, he said.

France Sets 317 F Price On Suez Group Shares
Agence France-Press
PARIS — The French finance minister, Edouard Balladur, has set a price of 317 francs (\$52) each for the shares of Compagnie Financière de Suez, which is to be demutualized, the ministry said Friday.

Plans for the listing coincide with the local stock market's effort to portray itself as worthy of Wall Street's respect. The club is one of the British colony's most opulent nightspots, where big-spending customers ride around the dance hall in a vintage car. The vast club has dimly lit private rooms and huge digital clocks to tell customers how much time — and money — they have spent coddling the hostesses.

How Do You Measure Assets Of a Thousand Hostesses?

Hong Kong Club Seeks to Go Public

By William Kazer
HONG KONG — A thousand glamorous hostesses are listed as the main assets of an expensive nightclub that is trying to go public on the freewheeling Hong Kong stock market. Club Volvo — which is no relation to the Swedish automaker — plans to apply for a public listing.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Managing Director Steps Down at Plessey

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune
Plessey Co., the British telecommunications and defense electronics company, said Friday its managing director, Sir James Blyth, had resigned amid reports of policy differences with the chairman and chief executive officer, Sir John Clark.

earnings growth over the next couple of years to fend off the possibility of a takeover bid. A £1.2 billion bid from General Electric Co. of Britain was blocked by Britain's Monopolies and Mergers Commission last year. But the electronics sector is going through a lively phase; analysts see a number of other merger possibilities.

Pillsbury Calls Its Ex-Chairman Back Into Action

MINNEAPOLIS — Pillsbury Co. has asked a former chairman, William H. Spoor, to head its executive committee and analyst said this could signal a shakeup of the food giant's sluggish restaurant sector. Pillsbury could be considering selling shares to the public in its Burger King and Steak 'n' Ale chains, or spinning them off altogether, said June Page of E.F. Hutton & Co., the New York broker.

Bonn to Set Up Steelworkers Retirement Fund

BONN — The government said Friday it would help set up a 600 million Deutsche mark (about \$326 million) early retirement fund, so that its declining steel industry can gradually lose up to 15 percent of its workers. A panel of ministers, steel industry leaders and representatives of IG Metall, the metalworkers' trade union, agreed on a formula that would make cash available to pay for 35,000 voluntary retirements and guarantee there will be no mass layoffs before the end of 1989.

Economics Minister Martin Bangemann said it was impossible to say how many of West Germany's 230,000 steel jobs would be eliminated by workers accepting voluntary redundancy. He said the plan would not provide funds for creating new jobs. The government has already set aside 180 million DM for this purpose, while steel companies have promised to do their best to reemploy workers in other branches.

Plans for the listing coincide with the local stock market's effort to portray itself as worthy of Wall Street's respect. The chairman of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, Ronald Li, is leading a group of top Hong Kong executives to Wall Street to meet U.S. investment specialists. He is also an investor in Club Volvo and the man who wants to bring the bold venture to the public.

A So-So 3d Quarter Looms for Big U.S. Banks

NEW YORK — Earnings for the third quarter will be lackluster for most U.S. money center banks, banking analysts have said. The quarter ended Wednesday. There will be continued pressure on net interest margins, modest loan growth, and lower income from market-related and noninterest items such as trading, said Felix Gelman at Fox-Pitt Kelton Inc.

Bank Closings Set Record
WASHINGTON — The failure of five more banks has boosted the number of U.S. bank closings to a post-Depression record for the fourth consecutive year. The closings Thursday push 1987's total to 141, topping 1986's 138. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. closed Security State Bank in Oxford, Nebraska; Clay County State Bank in Dilworth, Minnesota; and three affiliated Texas banks — Western Bank-Westheimer, Western Bank-North Wilcrest and Western Bank-Westwood.

Many banks have been trying to improve earnings by cutting expenses. Chemical New York Corp.'s announced 10 percent reduction in staff will result in a \$135 million write-down this quarter but should improve earnings later. Manufacturers Hanover Corp. has had a very tight grip on expenses, which we expect to see continue, Ms. Gelman said.

Elkem to Slash Silicon Output

OSLO — Norway's biggest metals producer, Elkem AS, said Friday it would slash its annual silicon production to 17,000 metric tons (18,700 short tons) from 32,000 caused by increasing production, especially in South America. The company, which said it produces about a quarter of the world's silicon, said it would shut down two of its three furnaces at its Mørkved smelter in central Norway.

they did in 1986," said Ronald Mandel at Paine Webber. "It will be a much better quarter for the regionals." One analyst said, "On the positive side, domestic credit quality is still improving for most banks, although not rapidly." This will help future earnings because banks will have to set aside less money for potential loan losses.

TSB: Group to Acquire Hill Samuel for £777 Million
(Continued from first finance page)
from its share sale last year, and is quickly diversifying from its core retail banking business. The TSB chairman, Sir John Read, said: "The acquisition of Hill Samuel's banking and bond options businesses, including its seven British bank branches, will provide TSB with its own merchant bank and international investment management business."

Buffett: Omaha Investor, a Wall Street Critic, Backs Salomon Brothers

Mr. Buffett has even gone so far as to propose a major change in the tax laws that would diminish profits in the short-run for Salomon. "They know what I am about," Mr. Buffett said he stands behind. "If a graduate asked me how to get rich in a hurry I would hold my nose with one hand and point with the other to Wall Street."

in support of current management, particularly Salomon's chairman, John H. Gutfreund. The key to Mr. Buffett's decision was Salomon's need for cash to buy a 14 percent block of its stock from a holding company controlled by South Africa-based Anglo American Corp., a move designed to keep the shares out of the hands of Mr. Perelman, a financier known for his corporate raids. When Mr. Perelman bid for the Salomon stake he was already in the middle of a \$5.5 billion plan to take over Gillette Co.

Mr. Buffett said his investment in Salomon was dictated more by these outside events than by his evaluation of the short-term prospects on Wall Street or at Salomon. Salomon is in the midst of a management evaluation that is expected to lead to a substantial shift in its business strategy and possibly a reduction in employees.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 2nd October 1987

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, their symbols, and current market values. Includes sections for 'Other Funds' and 'Advertisement'.

AS - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgian Francs; C - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Franc; FL - Dutch Guilder; L.L. - Italian Lira; L.S. - London Stock Exchange; N.A. - New Zealand Dollar; N.Y. - New York Dollar; P.F. - Portuguese Escudo; S.F. - Swiss Franc; S.M. - Spanish Mesta; S.P. - Spanish Peseta; S.T. - South African Rand; S.W. - South West African Rand; S.Z. - South African Rand; T.S. - Taiwan Dollar; U.S. - U.S. Dollar; Y.P. - Yugoslav Dinar.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Rises on Fresh Gulf Tension

NEW YORK — The dollar rose higher Friday in New York... Earlier in Europe, the dollar edged on profit-taking...

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Closing, Fri., Thu. Includes rates for Deutsche mark, French franc, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, and French franc.

The British pound gained against the dollar in London, to \$1.6230 from \$1.6150... The impact of the U.S. jobless figures, showing a fall in September...

Tokyo Yen Trade Tops \$1 Trillion

TOKYO — Yen-dollar spot transactions on the Tokyo Foreign Exchange this year topped \$1 trillion as of the end of September... The report said that the total was up 47 percent from the corresponding period in 1986...

Tide of Japan's Investments Turned in August

TOKYO — The international investment tide changed direction in August, with Japanese pumping less money into overseas stocks and bonds... Overseas investors pulled funds out of the Tokyo stock market in July on worries that the market had peaked...

GROW: U.S. Economic Milestone JOBS: U.S. Unemployment at 5.9%

(Continued from first finance page) months through World War II, from June 1938 to February 1945... Economists said these factors had contributed to the unusual duration of the current economic growth...

(Continued from Page 1) manufacturing jobs in September could lead to more vigorous third-quarter growth in the economy... The data suggests the economy is growing above trend...

St. Ives Bays Printing Firm LONDON — St. Ives Group PLC, a printing company, said Friday that it had bought Burrows Printing Group, a unit of United Newspapers PLC, for \$45.1 million (\$72.7 million).

Euro-Commercial Paper

Table with columns: Issuer, Maturity, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Includes sections for 15-45 days, 46-75 days, 76-105 days, 106-135 days, 136-165 days, and 166-183 days.

Friday's OTC Prices

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Includes various OTC stock symbols and their prices.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Includes various AMEX stock symbols and their closing prices.

Friday's AMEX Highs-Lows

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low. Includes various AMEX stock symbols and their daily high and low prices.

Friday's AMEX Closing (Continued)

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Continuation of Friday's AMEX closing prices for various stock symbols.

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Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Continuation of Friday's AMEX closing prices for various stock symbols.

ACROSS

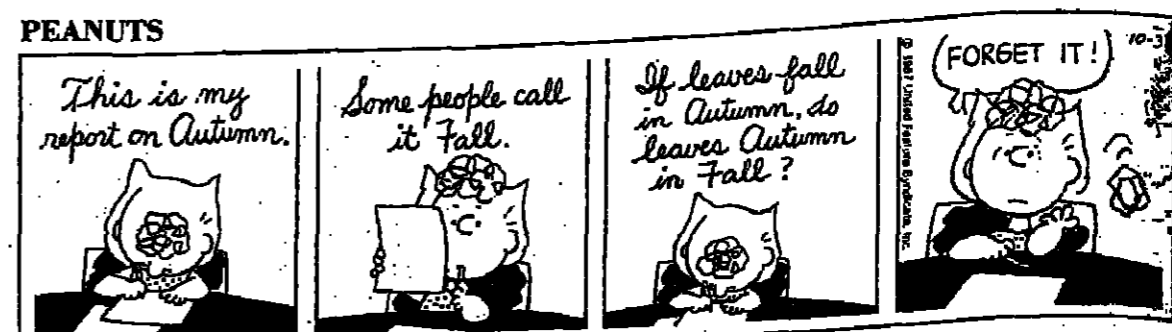
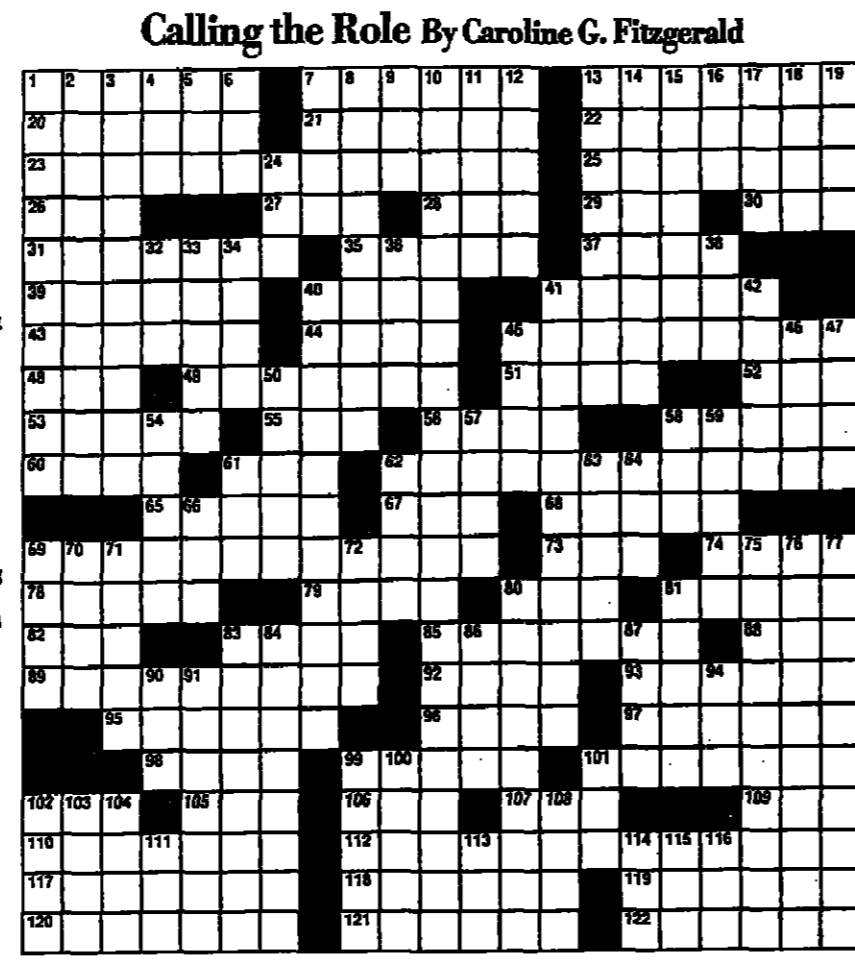
1 Fruit on a strawberry
7 Humiliated
13 Mottled
20 Hymn tune
21 Sandbox
22 Edifice
23 Justice
24 Thurogood
25 Steinbeck's birthplace
26 Vocalized pauses
27 Actress Ruby
28 Steep hemp
29 Auditor, for short
30 Solicit
31 Pinto
35 Blackmore
37 What a backward star may cry
39 Puget Sound seaport
40 A conifer, to Fernando
41 Resident of Pains
43 Ethically neutral
44 Provided that, to Shakespeare
45 P.G.A. Hall of Famer Jones
48 Bird's org.

ACROSS

49 Gerald R. and ale concoctions
51 Inimicities
52 Toque or gibus
53 — rug (litterbugs)
55 Notes added to notes: Abbr.
56 Money box
57 Apache
60 Chimney, in Cotibus
61 — de coeur
62 Strikeout artist
65 Obvious
67 Ideal or trip preceder
68 — ark
69 Hubert of the P.G.A.
73 The horned horse
74 Explorer Johnson et al.
78 Famed leading lady Ada
79 First known variable star
80 Roguish
81 Worm out
82 Ferber's "Basket"
83 — Islands, off Ireland
85 Sainted wife of St. Adrian
88 V.P. under 89
89 Across

ACROSS

89 Gerald R., in his youth
92 River celebrated by Burns
93 Medicinal ointment
95 Arctic parka
96 Steady
97 Apache tribesmen
98 Clement C. Moore opening
99 Nice agreement
101 Bikes for Daisys?
102 Kid's cry
105 Good sense
106 Peace
108 Steady
109 Puppeteer
110 Hit song in 1953
112 Pulitzer Prize winner in Letters: 1960
117 Hyde Park hostess
118 Sham
119 Prentiss and Stone of films
120 High, low and comic
121 Distaff busybodies
122 Guzzles



DOWN

1 Belief in
2 Four-syllable foot
3 Fort Wayne's Congressman
4 Huff
5 Cole or Turner
6 One of the wahoos
7 Ten square chains
8 Extremes at Wimbledon
9 Silvery gray
10 Ringo
11 Oscar winner Burstyn

DOWN

12 Kind of ray or wing
13 Portray
14 Some composer
15 Sounded like the y in yet
16 Letter from Levkas
17 Selene, to a Roman
18 Greek and Roman
19 Lectern
20 Tor
21 St. Adrian's form one

DOWN

33 Its capital is Macapa
34 "Symphonie Espagnole"
35 Step (hurry)
36 — Lanka
37 Quarterback
38 Fabulous
41 Dennis of the P.B.A.
42 Restraint of Roman
43 Thwart
44 N.Z. tree
47 Charon's river

DOWN

50 Youth
54 Partitions
57 Representation
58 L.B.J.'s V.P.
59 Fabulous
61 Pokey
63 Alcohol of perfumery
64 Kind of cross
66 "Chinatown" Family author - Yutang

DOWN

69 Ball for juniors
70 City east of Osaka
71 — Bara, née Goodman
72 Sweet part of a kumquat
75 Lawmaker
76 — Bradley of N.J.
80 Kind of sale
81 Gallery
83 "Who's" Virginia Woolf?"

DOWN

76 Structural
77 Not accented
86 Le huitieme mois
87 Particle
89 Tolkien's Treebeard, e.g.
91 First run of the still
94 Peroration
99 Flanders flower

DOWN

100 Stood
101 Mahal leader
102 Bock, e.g.
103 Talented
104 Explorer Tasman
108 Guatemalan port
111 Slamese
113 For shame!
114 Good times
115 Proverb
116 Parson bird

BOOKS

Calling the Role By Caroline G. Fitzgerald

outpost of rootlessness and alienation, a place where families come apart and love drifts away. When we first meet them, most of his characters are in transit, in the process of moving from one town or one relationship to another. The two women that Sims meets in "Empire," for instance, have both led astonishingly aimless, improvised lives: Pauline, who has run through three husbands, changed her name and become a Scientist; is in "a mental health unit somewhere in Minot." Cleo, who moved from California to Boise to Salt Lake City because she "couldn't get focused," is hiding out from her husband's bitter friends. As for the men in these stories, they, too, tend to be lost, broken or desperate: Many have lost their jobs (and often their self-esteem) and are now on the lam, running toward or away from jail and other sorts of trouble.

As readers of his last novel "The Sportsman" (1986) know, Ford is a writer blessed with an ability to create sympathetic characters and a gift for delineating the emotional interstices of their lives; besides galvanizing those talents, this volume should confirm his emergence as one of the most compelling and eloquent storytellers of his generation. If the language in these stories owes something to the stylized rhythms of Hemingway (by way, perhaps, of Raymond Carver), it's also clear that Ford has managed to find a wholly distinctive narrative voice, a voice that's capable not only of capturing the skewed, desultory conversations of his wayward characters, but also of encompassing the more meditative musings of his narrators.

Many of these tales are told in the first person, and again and again, these narrators and the people in their lives stop to speculate about "the lives we would eventually lead" — what we would do, where we would go. "Why, they wonder, did things happen the way they did, and what could possibly happen next?" These, of course, are two of fiction's oldest and most basic questions, and in making us care as passionately about the answers to those queries as his characters do, Ford's stories stand as superb examples of the storyteller's craft, providing us with both the pleasures of narrative and the sad wisdom of art.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

ROCK SPRINGS

By Richard Ford. 235 pages. \$17.95.

The Atlantic Monthly Press, 8 Arlington Street, Boston, Mass. 02116.

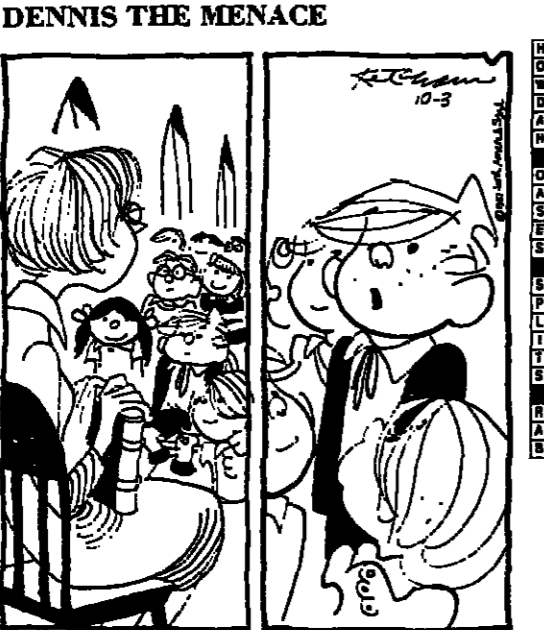
Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

"N "Musée des Beaux Arts," W.H. Auden wrote: "About suffering they were never wrong, The Old Masters; how well they understood Its human position; how it takes place While someone else is eating or opening a window or just walking dully along. As this stunning volume of stories amply demonstrates, it's also a lesson understood by Richard Ford. In "Rock Springs," things have a way of stupidly, abruptly going wrong, changing in a single, unwatched moment the course of an entire life, and dividing all time, irrevocably, into a "now" and a "then." A petty thief's girlfriend tells him that she's not going with him to Florida, and he realizes, then and there, that his hopes of starting over are doomed to failure. A woman, after a long drive to retrieve a duck he's shot and wounded, and when he refuses, she begins to understand just how dangerous she's lived "on the thin edge of things." A

BOOKS

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS
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World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Oct. 2.

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Alsema 17.50
Alstom 17.50
Alkerm 17.50
Aldi 17.50
A'DAM Rubber 17.50
BUN 17.50
Candor 17.50
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WEATHER

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Amsterdam 17 12 17 10
Athens 20 12 28 10
Barcelona 17 12 17 10
Berlin 12 5 14 10
Brussels 17 12 17 10
Budapest 17 12 17 10
Cairo 20 12 28 10
Copenhagen 17 12 17 10
Geneva 17 12 17 10
Helsinki 17 12 17 10
London 17 12 17 10
Lyon 17 12 17 10
Madrid 17 12 17 10
Moscow 17 12 17 10
New York 17 12 17 10
Paris 17 12 17 10
Rome 17 12 17 10
Stockholm 17 12 17 10
Tientsin 17 12 17 10
Washington 17 12 17 10

MIDDLE EAST

Amman 17 12 17 10
Beirut 17 12 17 10
Damascus 17 12 17 10
Istanbul 17 12 17 10
Tel Aviv 17 12 17 10

OCEANIA

Auckland 17 12 17 10
Sydney 17 12 17 10

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Julia O'Faolain's Double Vision of Ireland

By Suzanne Lowry
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Writing about Ireland is not easy. Or is it too easy. The infamous elephantine

convent school was not lost on the child. Now she sees that they really had no choice, but it is not surprising that the interaction between church and secular life has continued to interest her, and runs strongly through her novels.



Under the surface not much has changed.

She doubts this is totally true. "You can't trust me any more than any other writer in the past, but I feel that our generation is demythifying where our fathers were mythifying. They needed a myth, an emblem, in order to go out and fight for a separate Irish identity. Remember, at that time there were a lot of people who didn't want that, though it wasn't necessary."

One such émigré is the novelist Julia O'Faolain, elegant, cosmopolitan wife of an American academic, who divides her time between California and London, has also lived in Paris and Florence, speaks many languages and whose Irishness is refined to the point of invisibility and unavailability, save for a certain softness of tone and the odd, giveaway flash of phrase.

At one level O'Faolain's book is a simple thriller, a murder mystery. As another an extraordinarily brave and convincing account of the Irish psyche, truthfully evoking the required tragic ingredients of pity and terror. As the title (a corruption of Yeats's famous line in "Sailing to Byzantium") — "That is no country for old men" — suggests, an underlying theme is the very nature of heroism, and whether interminable carnage in particular — "the lads killing each other," can in the end be justified. Which is the central question about Ireland's appar-

ently unquenchable thirst for the blood of her own progeny. There is no easy answer, and O'Faolain does not attempt one, but she illuminates the complex tragedy of the conflict with painful clarity. This is a central message in the book when someone quotes the old Irish toast, popular among Irish exiles, that ends with the wish that they may return to die in Ireland. The old, embittered father of one dead "hero" snaps: "And what else would they come back for? Sure isn't dying the national sport?"

O'Faolain catches, too, the double-edged wit, the verbal cunning, of a people used to hiding things, both from the enemy and from themselves: "The Irish are reticent as long as they can be, but when forced out, they joke. That's a great way of keeping facts at bay. Facts have always been unpleasant, and those that don't want this kind of thing, they want something cheerful and nostalgic."

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